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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
THIRTY-EIGHTH DETAILED ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND
DEATHS IN IRELAND.

SPECIAL REPORT
ON
CANCER IN IRELAND,
WITH
STATISTICAL TABLES, AND OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE
PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE; ALSO NOTES ON
THE HISTORY OF CANCER CASES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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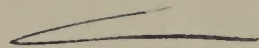
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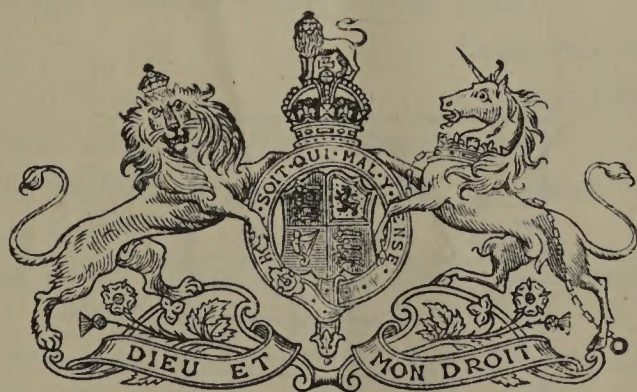


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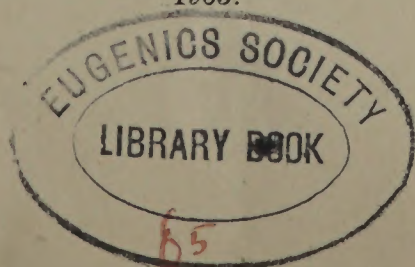
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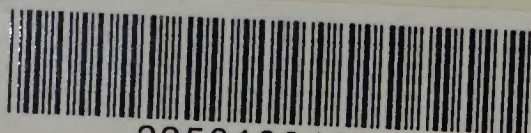
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SPECIAL REPORT
ON
CANCER IN IRELAND

STATISTICS OF THE DISEASE AND DEATHS IN IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1903
THE HISTORY OF CANCER IN IRELAND

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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SPECIAL REPORT ON CANCER IN IRELAND,

WITH

STATISTICAL TABLES, AND OBSERVATIONS

AS TO THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE;

ALSO

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF CANCER CASES.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM HUMBLE WARD, EARL OF DUDLEY,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

His Most Gracious Majesty the King, in addressing the Foreign Delegates to the Congress on Tuberculosis, held in London, in 1901, drew the attention of the civilised world to the ravages of Cancer. His Majesty observed, "There is still one other terrible disease which has, up till now, baffled the scientific and medical men of the world, and that is Cancer. God grant that before long you may be able to find a cure for it, or check its course."

The subject of the mortality from Cancer was specially treated in my Annual Report for 1900. The very kind way in which my efforts to throw light on the subject were regarded by the Medical Profession and the Public, gave me much encouragement, and I determined to pursue the matter further, not only by giving additional details in the Tables, but also by endeavouring to collect, through the local officers of this Department, notes regarding the history of the cases which had come under their observation.

I have now the honour to submit these special statistics for your Excellency's consideration, as a supplement to my Annual Report for 1901.

STATISTICS OF CANCER.

During the year 1901, Cancer caused 2,893 deaths in Ireland; in 1900 the number was 2,717. The deaths in 1901 represent a rate of 6.5 per 10,000 of the estimated population, and give an increase of 0.4 per 10,000 living, as compared with the rate for 1900.

The following statement shows the number of deaths from Cancer, and rate per 10,000 living in 1901, as compared with the number and rate, respectively, in each of the years 1897-1900.

| | YEARS AND DEATHS. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. |
| Number of Deaths from Cancer, ... | 2635 | 2657 | 2654 | 2717 | 2893 |
| Rate per 10,000 living, ... | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 |

The steady increase in the recorded mortality from Cancer in all three portions of the United Kingdom is very remarkable. In Ireland, in 1864, the first year in which the registration system was in force, the rate of mortality from Cancer was 2.7 per 10,000 living. In 1871 it had risen to 3.2; in 1881 to 3.7; in 1891 to 4.6, and, as already stated, in 1901 it reached 6.5.

In England (including Wales), in 1864, the rate was 3.9. In 1871 it was 4.2; in 1881, 5.2; in 1891, 6.9; and in 1900 it had risen to 8.3.

In Scotland, in 1864, the rate was 4.3; in 1871 it was 4.4; in 1881, 5.2; in 1891, 6.8; and in 1900, 8.0.

I append a Diagram showing graphically the rates for the three Countries during the above mentioned period.

The increase in the rate of mortality from this disease is not confined to the United Kingdom, as will be seen from the annexed statement, showing the rates per 10,000 living, for several Foreign Countries and Cities during the years 1891-1900.

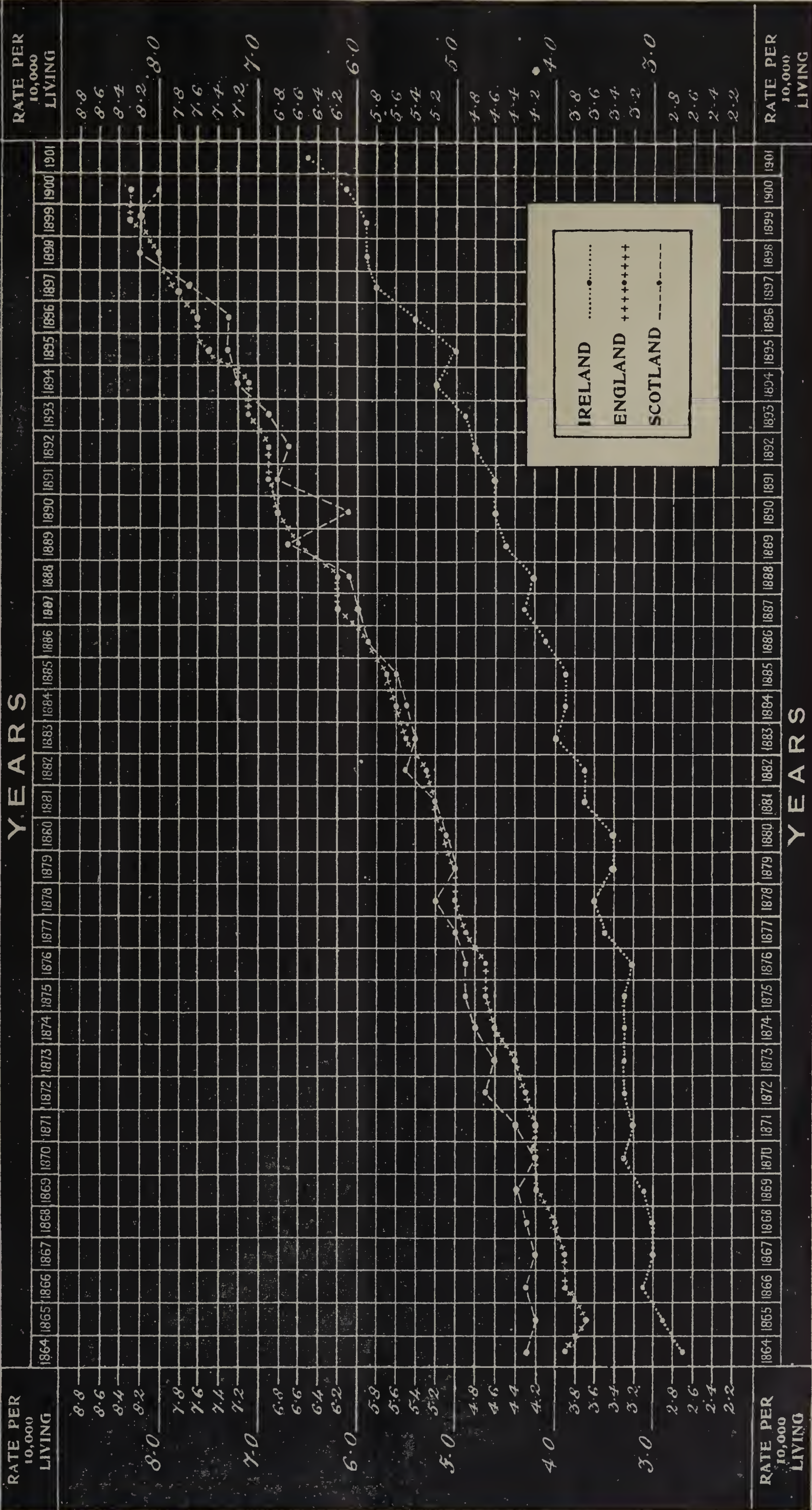
TABLE I.—Showing the death-rate from CANCER in various Foreign Countries and Cities during each of the ten years 1891-1900.

| Country, State, or City. | Years and Rates per 10,000 living. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 |
| EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Bavaria | 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| Holland | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.3 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Italy | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Norway | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.2 |
| Prussia | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Maine | | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Massachusetts | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| New Hampshire | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Rhode Island | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| CITIES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 9.8 |
| Boston | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| Breslau | 8.6 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 10.8 |
| Brussels | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Buda-pest | 8.7 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Copenhagen (with Suburbs) | 13.6 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 |
| Denmark (Towns of, except Copenhagen) | 11.6 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Dresden | {*10.1 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 10.6 |
| Munich | {†12.3 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| New York | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 11.9 |
| Paris | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Philadelphia | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Prague and Suburbs | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| St. Petersburg | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| San Francisco | 9.9 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | |
| Strassburg | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| Stuttgart † | | | | | | | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| Vienna ‡ | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 12.7 |
| | 10.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.1 |

* Excluding the deaths in Hospitals of persons admitted from outside the City.
† Including the deaths in Hospitals of persons admitted from outside the City.
‡ The Rates are exclusive of Sarcoma.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE FROM CANCER IN IRELAND. AS COMPARED
WITH ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, DURING EACH OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS—1864-1901.

DIAGRAM I.



In Ireland the death rate from Cancer in 1891, was 4·6 per 10,000 of the population, and in 1900 it had risen to 6·1 per 10,000.

From the foregoing Table it appears that in Bavaria, the rate in 1891 was 8·9, and in 1900 it was 9·9 per 10,000. In Holland, the rate in 1891 was 7·9, and in 1900 it was 9·3. In Norway, the rate in 1891 was 6·1, and in 1900 it had risen to 9·2. In Austria, the rate in 1891 was 5·4, and in 1900 it was 7·0. In Prussia, in 1891, the rate was 4·5, and in 1900 it was 6·1. In Italy, the rate in 1891 was 4·3, and in 1900 it was 5·2. In Hungary, in 1897, (for which year the statistics are first available), the rate was 2·6, and in 1900 it was 3·3.

Passing to the six states of the United States of America for which figures were obtained, it appears that in Connecticut, the rate in 1891 was 5·2 per 10,000, and in 1900 it had risen to 6·6. In Maine, in 1892 the rate was 6·1, and in 1900 it was 7·6. In Massachussetts, in 1891, it was 6·1, and in 1900 it had increased to 7·1. In the State of Michigan, in 1898, the rate was 5·6, and in 1900 it was 6·1. In New Hampshire, the rate in 1891 was 5·6, and in 1900 it was 7·1. In Rhode Island, the rate in 1891 was 5·1, and in 1900 it had risen to 6·8.

Diagram No. 2, facing page 10, shows graphically the death-rate from Cancer in Ireland compared with the rates of the seven European States above referred to, in the years 1891-1900.

Deaths from Cancer in Ireland by Sexes.—The *total* deaths (2,893), from Cancer in Ireland, in 1901, consist of 1,296 deaths of males, and 1,597 of females. The male deaths represent 45 in every 100 deaths from this cause, while the female deaths represent a percentage of 55.

The excess in deaths of females from this cause is shown in the following Table:—

TABLE II.—Showing the number and percentage of total deaths from Cancer in each Sex, in the years 1897-1901.

| SEXES | YEARS. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | 1897. | | 1898. | | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | |
| | No. | Per cent | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. |
| Males | 1214 | 46 | 1238 | 47 | 1193 | 45 | 1212 | 45 | 1296 | 45 |
| Females | 1421 | 54 | 1419 | 53 | 1461 | 55 | 1505 | 55 | 1597 | 55 |
| TOTAL | 2635 | 100 | 2657 | 100 | 2654 | 100 | 2717 | 100 | 2893 | 100 |

The Table on pages 8-9 shows the deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland during the year 1901, by Sexes, Ages, and parts affected; also the Conjugal condition of the deceased.

TABLE III.—Showing the Deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland during the Year

| PARTS AFFECTED. | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | CONJUGAL CONDITION. | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------|---------|--|
| | AGES AT DEATH. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 20 | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75 and upwards | TOTAL | Un- married | Married | Widowed | |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brain, | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | 1 | |
| ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye, | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| Ear, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | . | 7 | 3 | |
| CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larynx, Trachea, | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 2 | |
| Lungs, | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 5 | 1 | 4 | . | |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parotid, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | |
| Mouth, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 4 | . | 2 | 2 | |
| Tongue, | . | . | 4 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 48 | 15 | 32 | 1 | |
| Pharynx, Throat, | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 44 | 9 | 25 | 10 | |
| Esophagus, | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | 16 | 6 | . | 29 | 4 | 21 | 4 | |
| Stomach, | 1 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 71 | 148 | 112 | 27 | 390 | 78 | 234 | 78 | |
| Intestine, | . | . | 3 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 68 | 12 | 46 | 10 | |
| Rectum, | . | . | 1 | 5 | 19 | 32 | 21 | 11 | 89 | 17 | 58 | 14 | |
| Liver, Gall Bladder, | . | 1 | 2 | 6 | 31 | 50 | 54 | 11 | 155 | 38 | 89 | 28 | |
| Pancreas, | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| Peritoneum, | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 3 | . | 10 | 3 | 7 | . | |
| LYMPHATIC AND OTHER GLANDS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neck, | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 61 | 11 | 35 | 15 | |
| Axilla, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | |
| Groin, | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | |
| Mediastinum, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | |
| Mesentery, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | |
| Spleen, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | |
| Thyroid, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| URINARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidney, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | |
| Bladder, Urethra, | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 2 | |
| Prostate, | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| GENERATIVE AND MAMMARY ORGANS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penis, Testis, | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 7 | |
| Ovary, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Uterus, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Breast, | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | |
| LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM, &C. (Bones, Joints, Muscles, etc.)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoulder, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Arm, Leg, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 44 | 17 | 18 | 9 | |
| Skull, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Rib, Sternum, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | |
| Spinal Column, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Jaw, | . | . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 48 | 10 | 27 | 11 | |
| INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Face, | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 59 | 17 | 24 | 18 | |
| Nose, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | |
| Lip, | . | . | 2 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 24 | 63 | 12 | 39 | 13 | |
| NOT CLASSIFIED— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen, | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 6 | |
| Thorax, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| Pelvis, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | |
| Others, | 1 | 1 | . | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | . | 14 | 4 | 7 | 3 | |
| PART NOT STATED, | . | . | 3 | 5 | 1 | . | 6 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 9 | 5 | |
| TOTAL, | 11 | 7 | 35 | 79 | 219 | 422 | 349 | 174 | 1,296 | 284 | 754 | 258 | |
| DEATHS FROM CANCER PER 10,000 LIVING OF THE SAME AGE, | 0.12 | 0.32 | 1.09 | 3.38 | 11.26 | 24.94 | 36.24 | 38.16 | 5.89 | 5.89 | | | |

1901, by Sexes, Ages, and parts affected; also the Conjugal Condition of the deceased.

| FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | PARTS AFFECTED. |
|----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| AGES AT DEATH. | | | | | | | | | CONJUGAL CONDITION. | | | |
| Under 20 | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75 and upward | TOTAL | Un- married | Married | Widowed | |
| . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | NERVOUS SYSTEM— Brain. |
| 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 6 | ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE— Eye. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | Ear. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS— Larynx, Trachea. |
| . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 5 | 3 | 2 | . | Lungs. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— Parotid. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Mouth. |
| . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | Tongue. |
| . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 4 | Pharynx, Throat. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 4 | Œsophagus, |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 75 | 126 | 93 | 31 | 363 | 74 | 167 | 122 | Stomach. |
| . | 1 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 68 | 13 | 32 | 23 | Intestine. |
| . | . | 1 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 51 | 15 | 26 | 10 | Rectum. |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 52 | 66 | 40 | 12 | 191 | 36 | 87 | 68 | Liver, Gall Bladder. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Pancreas. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 11 | 1 | 6 | 4 | Peritoneum. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | 5 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 7 | LYMPHATIC AND OTHER GLANDS— Neck. |
| . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | Axilla. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 4 | . | 1 | 3 | Groin. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Mediastinum. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | Mesentery. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | Spleen. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | Thyroid. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | URINARY SYSTEM— Kidney. |
| . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Bladder, Urethra |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Prostate. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | GENERATIVE AND MAMMARY ORGANS— Penis, Testis. |
| . | . | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | . | 15 | 5 | 7 | 3 | Ovary. |
| . | . | 8 | 45 | 76 | 68 | 31 | 9 | 237 | 44 | 114 | 79 | Uterus. |
| . | 1 | 8 | 40 | 70 | 71 | 50 | 25 | 265 | 86 | 109 | 70 | Breast. |
| . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM, &c. (Bones, Joints, Muscles, etc.)— Shoulder. |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 50 | 13 | 13 | 24 | Arm, Leg. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Skull. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Rib, Sternum. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | Spinal Column. |
| . | . | . | . | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 9 | Jaw. |
| . | . | . | . | 3 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 41 | 16 | 5 | 20 | INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM— Face. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Nose. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | Lip. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 3 | 59 | 13 | 18 | 28 | NOT CLASSIFIED— Abdomen. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | Thorax. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | Pelvis. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 12 | 8 | Others. |
| . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 31 | 10 | 16 | 5 | PART NOT STATED. |
| 10 | 9 | 50 | 184 | 371 | 461 | 348 | 164 | 1,597 | 381 | 682 | 534 | TOTAL. |
| 0.11 | 0.40 | 1.49 | 7.39 | 16.94 | 25.33 | 36.77 | 34.19 | 7.07 | 7.07 | | | DEATHS FROM CANCER PER 10,000 LIVING OF THE SAME AGE. |

Sexes and Parts affected.—From a comparison of the deaths from Cancer by Sexes and parts affected, it appears that, in males, the parts affected most frequently with fatal result are Stomach, 390 deaths; Liver and Gall Bladder, 155; Rectum, 89; Intestine, 68; Lip, 63; and Neck, 61.

In females the deaths were most numerous from Cancer of the Stomach, 363 deaths; Breast, 265; Uterus, 237; Liver and Gall Bladder, 191; and Intestine, 68.

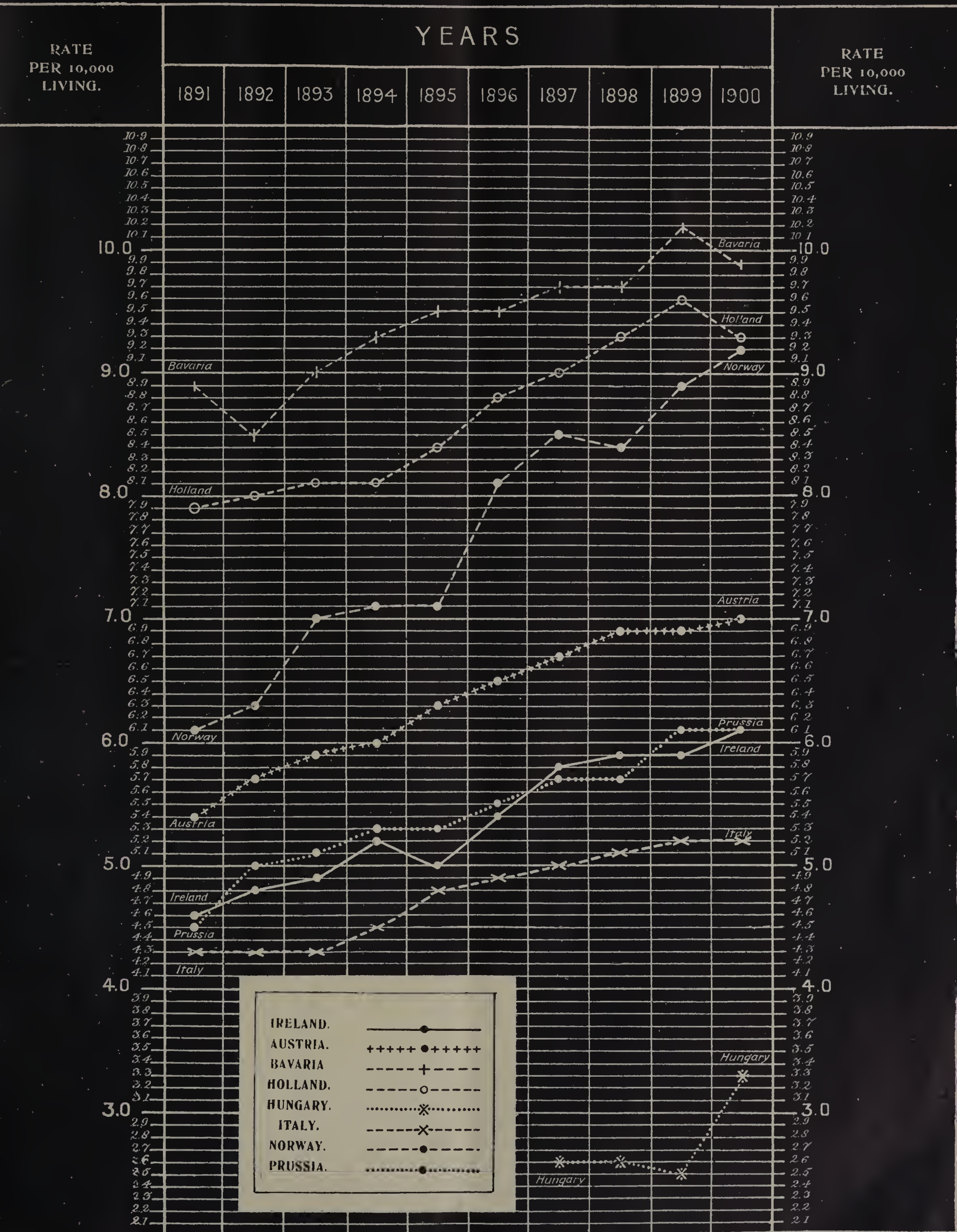
Sexes, Ages and Parts affected.—As regards males, the age period 75 years and upwards, yields the highest proportion of deaths from Cancer per 10,000 living of the same age, viz.: 38·16; the rate for the age period 65 years and under 75, being 36·24; and for the age period 55 and under 65 years, 24·94 per 10,000 living. The highest mortality amongst females was in the age period, 65 years and under 75, the rate for which was 36·77 per 10,000 living; the rate for those aged 75 years and upwards being 34·19, and for those aged 55 and under 65 years, 25·33 per 10,000 living.

In males, Cancer of the Stomach proved relatively most fatal to persons aged 65 years and under 75; the rate for that period being 11·63 per 10,000 living of the same age; for those aged 55 years and under 65, the rate was 8·75; and for those aged 75 years and upwards, 5·92 per 10,000 living. The highest rate for Cancer of the Liver or Gall Bladder amongst males was 5·61 per 10,000 living, for the age period 65 years and under 75; the rate for the age period 55 years and under 65, being 2·96; and for 75 years and upwards, 2·41 per 10,000 living. Cancer of the Rectum, in males, shows the highest rate among those aged 75 years and upwards, viz.: 2·41 per 10,000 living; the rates for the age periods 65 years and under 75, and 55 years and under 65, being respectively 2·18 and 1·89 per 10,000 living. In the age period 55 years and under 65, Cancer of the Intestines amongst males shows a rate of 1·42 per 10,000 living; the rate for the age period 75 years and upwards being 1·32, and for 65 and under 75 years 1·14 per 10,000 living.

In females, Cancer of the Stomach was relatively most fatal to persons aged 65 years and under 75, the rate being 9·83 per 10,000 living; while for females aged 55 years and under 65, the rate was 6·92; and for those aged 75 years and upwards, 6·46 per 10,000 living. The highest rate, 5·28 per 10,000 living, for Cancer of the Breast, was for the age period 65 years and under 75; the rate for the age period 75 years and upwards, being 5·21; and that for the age period 55 and under 65 years, 3·90 per 10,000 living. Cancer of the Uterus, in females, aged 55 years and under 65 shows a mortality of 3·74 per 10,000 living; 3·47 being the rate for those aged 45 years and under 55; and 3·28 per 10,000 living for those aged 65 years and under 75. The highest rate for Cancer of the Liver or Gall Bladder, in females, was 4·23 per 10,000 living, for the age period 65 years and under 75; the rate for the age period 55 years and under 65, was 3·63 per 10,000 living, and for 75 years and upwards, 2·50 per 10,000 living.

Conjugal Condition and Parts affected.—The Table also shows, according to Parts affected, the Conjugal Condition of the persons who died from Cancer during the year 1901.

Diagram showing the Death rate from Cancer in Ireland, compared with the rates in Seven European States during each of the ten years 1891-1900.



The following Table shows the deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland during the year 1901, by sexes, the parts affected, and the duration of illness:—

TABLE IV.—Showing the Deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland during the Year 1901, by Sexes, the Parts affected and the Duration of Illness.

| PARTS AFFECTED. | MALES. | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | DURATION OF ILLNESS. | | | | | | | DURATION OF ILLNESS. | | | | | | |
| | Six months and under | 1 Year and over 6 months | 2 Years and over 1 year | 3 Years and over 2 years | Over 3 years | Dura- tion not given | TOTAL | Six months and under | 1 Year and over 6 months | 2 Years and over 1 year | 3 Years and over 2 years | Over 3 years | Dura- tion not given | TOTAL |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brain, | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye, | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | . | . | 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Ear, | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | . | 4 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larynx, Trachea, . . . | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Lungs, | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parotid, | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Mouth, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Tongue, | 11 | 24 | 8 | 2 | . | 3 | 48 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 11 |
| Pharynx, Throat, . . . | 13 | 15 | 8 | . | 2 | 6 | 44 | 3 | 6 | . | . | . | 3 | 12 |
| Œsophagus, | 9 | 18 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 15 |
| Stomach, | 136 | 120 | 64 | 4 | 3 | 63 | 390 | 123 | 109 | 67 | 11 | 5 | 48 | 363 |
| Intestine, | 19 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 68 | 16 | 25 | 7 | 3 | . | 17 | 68 |
| Rectum, | 14 | 28 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 89 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 51 |
| Liver, Gall Bladder, . . | 72 | 37 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 155 | 90 | 52 | 19 | . | 1 | 29 | 191 |
| Pancreas, | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 7 |
| Peritoneum, | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | 11 |
| LYMPHATIC AND OTHER GLANDS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neck, | 15 | 29 | 3 | 2 | . | 12 | 61 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | 3 | 18 |
| Axilla, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 8 |
| Groin, | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Mediastinum, | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mesentery, | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| Spleen, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| Thyroid, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| URINARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidney, | 1 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 7 |
| Bladder, Urethra, . . . | 2 | 3 | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 8 |
| Prostate, | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| GENERATIVE AND MAMMARY ORGANS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penis, Testis, | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | . | 5 | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ovary, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | 3 | . | 2 | 3 | 15 |
| Uterus, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 38 | 87 | 49 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 237 |
| Breast, | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 26 | 75 | 87 | 25 | 18 | 34 | 265 |
| LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM, &C. (Bones, Joints, Muscles, etc.)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoulder, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 |
| Arm, Leg, | 12 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 50 |
| Skull, | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Rib, Sternum, | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spinal Column, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Jaw, | 9 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 48 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Face, | 9 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 59 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 41 |
| Nose, | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Lip, | 3 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 63 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| NOT CLASSIFIED— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen, | 5 | 9 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 59 |
| Thorax, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Pelvis, | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 8 |
| Others, | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| PART NOT STATED, . . . | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 31 |
| TOTAL, | 369 | 401 | 229 | 45 | 40 | 212 | 1,296 | 407 | 472 | 320 | 73 | 56 | 269 | 1,597 |

It will be observed from the foregoing Table that, according to the Returns, 776 persons, male and female, were not more than six months suffering from Cancer before death occurred; 873 were over six months, but not more than one year, ill; 549 were over one year, but not more than two years, ill; 118 persons were over two years, but not more than three years, ill; and 96 persons appear to have fought the battle for life for over three years before they succumbed. In 481 cases of death from Cancer the duration of illness was not recorded.

The following Table shows the deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland, in 1901, distinguishing sexes, parts affected, and the description of the disease:—

TABLE V.—Showing the Deaths registered from Cancer in Ireland during the year 1901, distinguishing parts affected and the Description of the Disease, as given in the Returns.

| PARTS AFFECTED. | MALES. | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|----------|------------------|---------|-------|--|--------------|----------|------------------|---------|-------|
| | FORM OF DISEASE. | | | | | TOTAL | FORM OF DISEASE. | | | | | TOTAL |
| | Cancer, Malignant Disease (not other- wise defined) | Carcinomata. | | | Sarcoma | | Cancer, Malignant Disease (not other- wise defined) | Carcinomata. | | | Sarcoma | |
| | | Carcinoma | Scirrhus | Epithe- lioma | | | | Carcinoma | Scirrhus | Epithe- lioma | | |
| NERVOUS SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brain, | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye, | 10 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 13 | 6 | . | . | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| Ear, | 9 | . | . | 1 | . | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEMS— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larynx, Trachea, | 13 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 8 |
| Lungs, | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | 5 |
| DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parotid, | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Mouth, | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| Tongue, | 39 | 7 | . | 2 | . | 48 | 10 | . | . | 1 | . | 11 |
| Pharynx, Throat, | 39 | . | . | 2 | 3 | 44 | 10 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 12 |
| Œsophagus, | 27 | 2 | . | . | . | 29 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | 15 |
| Stomach, | 315 | 69 | 5 | . | 1 | 390 | 295 | 63 | 5 | . | . | 363 |
| Intestine, | 59 | 8 | . | . | 1 | 68 | 56 | 11 | 1 | . | . | 68 |
| Rectum, | 71 | 16 | . | 2 | . | 89 | 41 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . | 51 |
| Liver, Gall Bladder, . . . | 116 | 39 | . | . | . | 155 | 155 | 33 | 2 | . | 1 | 191 |
| Pancreas, | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | 7 |
| Peritoneum, | 7 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 11 |
| LYMPHATIC AND OTHER GLANDS— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neck, | 51 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 61 | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 5 | 18 |
| Axilla, | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 8 |
| Groin, | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Mediastinum, | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mesentery, | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| Spleen, | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Thyroid, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 |
| URINARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidney, | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 7 |
| Bladder, Urethra, | 8 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 11 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | 8 |
| Prostate, | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| GENERATIVE AND MAMMARY ORGANS— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penis, Testis, | 15 | 3 | . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Ovary, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 15 |
| Uterus, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 187 | 42 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 237 |
| Breast, | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 184 | 50 | 29 | . | 2 | 265 |
| LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM, &C. (Bones, Joints, Muscles, etc.)— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shoulder, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 |
| Arm, Leg, | 30 | 2 | . | 2 | 10 | 44 | 41 | 2 | . | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| Skull, | 5 | . | . | . | . | 5 | 8 | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| Rib, Sternum, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Spinal Column, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Jaw, | 35 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 48 | 9 | 3 | . | . | 6 | 18 |
| INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Face, | 44 | 6 | . | 9 | . | 59 | 36 | 5 | . | . | . | 41 |
| Nose, | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | 8 | 6 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 9 |
| Lip, | 43 | . | . | 20 | . | 63 | 9 | . | . | 2 | . | 11 |
| NOT CLASSIFIED— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen, | 13 | 6 | . | . | 1 | 20 | 54 | 5 | . | . | . | 59 |
| Thorax, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Pelvis, | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 8 | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| Others, | 8 | 1 | . | . | 5 | 14 | 16 | 5 | . | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| PART NOT STATED, | 10 | 1 | . | 3 | 7 | 21 | 16 | 8 | . | 2 | 5 | 31 |
| TOTAL, | 1,015 | 177 | 7 | 49 | 48 | 1,296 | 1,238 | 253 | 44 | 18 | 44 | 1,597 |

It will be seen that, according to the Returns, out of 1,296 deaths of males from Cancer, 1,015 were registered as "Cancer" or "Malignant Disease," 177 as Carcinoma, 7 as Scirrhus Carcinoma, 49 as Epithelioma, and 48 as Sarcoma. Of 1,597 deaths of females from Cancer, 1,238 were registered as having been from "Cancer" or "Malignant Disease," 253 from Carcinoma, 44 from Scirrhus Carcinoma, 18 from Epithelioma, and 44 from Sarcoma.

Of the 1,015 deaths of males from "Cancer," "Malignant Disease," 315 were from disease of the Stomach, 116 from disease of the Liver or Gall Bladder, 71 from disease of the Rectum, 59 from disease of the Intestine, 51 from disease of the Neck, 44 from disease of the Face, and 43 from disease of the Lip.

Of the 177 deaths of males returned as from Carcinoma, 69 were from disease of the Stomach, 39 from disease of the Liver or Gall Bladder, and 16 from disease of the Rectum. Of the 7 deaths returned as from Scirrhus Carcinoma among males, 5 were from disease of the Stomach, 1 from disease of the Neck, and 1 from disease of the Jaw. Of the 49 deaths from Epithelial Carcinoma amongst males, 20 were from disease of the Lip, and 9 from disease of the Face; and of the 48 deaths from Sarcoma amongst males, 10 were of the Arm or Leg, 5 of the Neck, 3 of the Pharynx and Throat, and 3 of the Jaw.

Of the 1,238 deaths of females from "Cancer," "Malignant Disease," 295 were from disease of the Stomach, 187 from disease of the Uterus, 184 from disease of the Breast, 155 from disease of the Liver or Gall Bladder, 56 from disease of the Intestine, 54 from disease of the Abdomen, 41 from disease of the Rectum, and 41 from disease of the Arm or Leg.

Of the 253 deaths of females returned as from Carcinoma, 63 were from disease of the Stomach, 50 from disease of the Breast, 42 from disease of the Uterus, and 33 from disease of the Liver or Gall Bladder. Of 44 deaths of females returned as from Scirrhus Carcinoma, 29 were of disease of the Breast, 5 of the Stomach, and 3 of the Uterus. Of 18 deaths from Epithelioma in females, 3 were of disease of the Arm or Leg, and 2 each of the Eye, the Uterus, the Nose, and the Lip. Of the 44 deaths of females returned as from Sarcoma, there were 6 from disease of the Eye, 6 of the Jaw, 5 of the Neck, 4 of the Kidney, and 4 of the Arm or Leg.

The following Table shows the occupations of Males, aged 15 years and upwards, whose deaths were registered from Cancer, in 1901, in five age periods:—

TABLE VI.—Showing the Deaths of Males, aged 15 years and upwards, registered from Cancer during the year 1901, classified according to Occupation and Age.

| OCCUPATION OR SOCIAL POSITION. | NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE PERIOD. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | 15 and under 20. | 20 and under 40. | 40 and under 60. | 60 and under 80. | 80 and upwards. | TOTAL. |
| Architect, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Army Officer, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Baker, | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | 4 |
| Bank Manager, | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| Barman, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Bill-poster, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Blacksmith, | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Boot and Shoe—Maker, Dealer, | . | . | 7 | 7 | 2 | 16 |
| Bricklayer, Mason, | . | . | 6 | 8 | . | 14 |
| Brush-maker, | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| Builder, | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Butcher, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 4 |
| Cab, Car—Driver, Owner; Carrier, | . | 1 | 5 | 4 | . | 10 |
| Cabinet-maker, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Carpenter, | . | 2 | 6 | 13 | . | 21 |
| Chimney Sweep, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Clergyman, | . | 1 | 6 | 8 | . | 15 |
| Clerk, Bank, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| „ Commercial, | . | . | 8 | 3 | . | 11 |
| „ Law, | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 3 |
| Clothier, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Coach Painter, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Commission Agent, | . | . | 4 | 3 | . | 7 |
| Cooper, | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| Dealer (undefined), | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| Designer, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Draper, | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Drayman, | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| Drover, Herd, | . | . | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Dyer, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Egg Dealer, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Engine and Machine Maker, | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Engineer, | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Engraver, | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Farmer, | . | 13 ^a | 141 | 304 | 51 | 509 |
| Farmer, Son of, | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 5 |
| Fireman, Stoker, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Fisherman, | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | 6 |
| Fishmonger, Poulterer, | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Fitter, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Flax-dresser and Hackler, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Framer (Picture), | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Fruiterer and Greengrocer, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 4 |
| Gardener, | . | . | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 |
| Game-keeper, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Gasfitter, Plumber, | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 |
| Gentleman, | . | . | 4 | 4 | . | 8 |
| Glazier, Painter, Paper-hanger, | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | 5 |
| Government Official, | . | . | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Grocer, Vintner, | . | 2 | 4 | 5 | . | 11 |
| Gilder and Carver, | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Hairdresser, Wigmaker, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Horse Trainer, Dealer, | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 |
| Hotel-keeper, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Ironmonger, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Labourer, | 1 | 24 | 104 | 153 | 20 | 302 |
| Land Steward, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Linen Manufacturer, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Lock-keeper, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |

TABLE VI.—Showing the Deaths of Males, aged 15 years and upwards, registered from Cancer during the year 1901, classified according to Occupation and Age—*continued*.

| OCCUPATION OR SOCIAL POSITION. | NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE PERIOD. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | 15 and under 20. | 20 and under 40. | 40 and under 60. | 60 and under 80. | 80 and up- wards. | TOTAL. |
| Machinist, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Maltster, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Manufacturer, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Mason, | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 3 |
| Mechanic (undefined), | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Merchant, | . | . | 5 | 5 | . | 10 |
| Miller, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Monk, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Moulder, | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Nailor, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Packer, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Pedlar, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Pensioner, | . | 2 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 49 |
| Photographer, | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| Physician, Surgeon, | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Plasterer, | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| Pork Butcher, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Porter, Messenger, | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | 5 |
| Portmanteau-maker, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Potter, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Printer, Lithographer, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Railway Porter, Pointsman, etc., | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Restaurant-keeper, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Road-maker, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Rope, Twine—Maker, | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| Saddler, | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | 4 |
| Sawyer, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sculptor, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sea Captain, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Seaman, | . | . | 7 | 3 | . | 10 |
| Servant, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sexton, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Ship Carpenter, | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Shop-keeper, | . | 1 | 8 | 8 | . | 17 |
| Slater, Tiler, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 4 |
| Soldier, | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Solicitor, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Steward, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Stone-cutter, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Store-keeper, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Tailor, | . | 1 | 4 | 5 | . | 10 |
| Teacher, Schoolmaster, | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Time-keeper, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Tinker, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Tobacconist (Employer), | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Toll-checker, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| “Tradesman,” | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Traveller, | . | 4 | 2 | 4 | . | 10 |
| Van, Float—Driver, | . | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | 6 |
| Veterinary Surgeon, | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Watchmaker, Clockmaker, | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | 5 |
| Watchman, | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| Weaver, | . | . | 7 | 5 | . | 12 |
| Whip-maker, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Woodturner, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Wreath-maker, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Other Occupations, | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | 5 |
| Unspecified, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 21 |
| TOTALS, | 3 | 76 | 441 | 679 | 89 | 1,288 |

An analysis of this Table shows that by far the greatest number of deaths from Cancer, during the year 1901, occurred amongst "Farmers" and "Labourers." Of the former class, 13 died between the age of 20 and 40 years; 141 between 40 and 60; 304 between 60 and 80; and 51 at the age of 80 and upwards, making in all a total of 509. Of the latter, 1 died between the age of 15 and 20; 24 between 20 and 40; 104 between 40 and 60; 153 between 60 and 80; and 20 at 80 or upwards—total 302.

Amongst "Pensioners" there were 49 deaths from this disease. The highest number, 22, occurred in the age period from 60 to 80 years; 21 in the period from 40 to 60 years; 4 at 80 years or upwards; and 2 in the period from 20 to 40 years.

Cancer proved fatal amongst "Carpenters" in 21 cases. Of these, 13 were between 60 and 80; 6 between 40 and 60; and 2 between 20 and 40. Seventeen "Shopkeepers" died from Cancer: 1 between 20 and 40; and 8 in each of the age periods 40 to 60, and 60 to 80 years.

The next class in point of numbers of those who succumbed to Cancer is that of "Boot and Shoe—Maker, Dealer." Seven of this class died between 40 and 60; 7 between 60 and 80; and 2 at 80 or upwards. There were 15 deaths amongst "Clergymen," 8 between 60 and 80; 6 between 40 and 60; and 1 between 20 and 40 years.

Of the victims claimed amongst "Weavers," 7 died between the ages of 40 and 60; and 5 between 60 and 80; while amongst "Grocers" and "Vintners," 5 died between the ages of 60 and 80; 4 between 40 and 60; and 2 between 20 and 40 years.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISEASE BY COUNTIES IN IRELAND.

Passing to the distribution of the Disease by Counties in Ireland, the following Table shows the number of deaths in the five years, 1897-1901, in each County, together with the average annual number for that period, and the rate per 10,000 of the average population:—

TABLE VII.—DEATHS from CANCER in the Years 1897-1901, by Counties.

| COUNTY. | | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | Average Number. | Rate per 10,000 of Average Population |
|-----------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| LEINSTER | Carlow, | 20 | 29 | 40 | 28 | 27 | 28·8 | 7·42 |
| | Dublin Co. and Co. Borough, | 337 | 359 | 395 | 413 | 363 | 373·4 | 8·48 |
| | Kildare, | 36 | 33 | 48 | 42 | 43 | 40·4 | 6·19 |
| | Kilkenny, | 33 | 34 | 37 | 44 | 41 | 37·8 | 4·65 |
| | King's, | 43 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 35 | 34·6 | 5·62 |
| | Longford, | 19 | 24 | 23 | 28 | 23 | 23·4 | 4·86 |
| | Louth, | 46 | 35 | 30 | 41 | 49 | 40·2 | 5·97 |
| | Meath, | 42 | 52 | 54 | 50 | 48 | 49·2 | 7·06 |
| | Queen's, | 33 | 28 | 24 | 34 | 37 | 31·2 | 5·29 |
| | Westmeath, | 24 | 38 | 29 | 35 | 30 | 31·2 | 4·92 |
| MUNSTER | Wexford, | 65 | 54 | 61 | 70 | 80 | 66·0 | 6·22 |
| | Wicklow, | 34 | 26 | 36 | 39 | 55 | 38·0 | 6·15 |
| | Clare, | 39 | 60 | 45 | 39 | 39 | 44·4 | 3·83 |
| | Cork Co. and Co. Borough, | 218 | 242 | 231 | 207 | 250 | 229·6 | 5·56 |
| | Kerry, | 58 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 44·4 | 2·63 |
| | Limerick Co. and Co. Borough, | 64 | 68 | 65 | 60 | 68 | 65·0 | 4·35 |
| ULSTER | Tipperary, | 89 | 74 | 65 | 94 | 81 | 80·6 | 4·92 |
| | Waterford Co. and Co. Borough, | 53 | 60 | 55 | 47 | 52 | 53·4 | 5·98 |
| | Antrim Co. and Belfast Co. Borough, part of, | 296 | 314 | 301 | 303 | 366 | 316·0 | 6·96 |
| | Armagh, | 155 | 128 | 121 | 131 | 138 | 134·6 | 10·47 |
| | Cavan, | 53 | 53 | 55 | 60 | 50 | 54·2 | 5·36 |
| | Donegal, | 112 | 87 | 103 | 88 | 105 | 99·0 | 5·60 |
| | Down Co. and Belfast Co. Borough, part of, | 177 | 194 | 209 | 192 | 206 | 195·6 | 6·87 |
| | Fermanagh, | 38 | 48 | 50 | 33 | 53 | 44·4 | 6·57 |
| CONNAUGHT | Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough, | 117 | 120 | 120 | 123 | 123 | 120·6 | 8·24 |
| | Monaghan, | 51 | 60 | 53 | 66 | 53 | 56·6 | 7·30 |
| | Tyrone, | 106 | 113 | 106 | 121 | 125 | 114·2 | 7·33 |
| | Galway, | 83 | 74 | 72 | 85 | 99 | 82·6 | 4·19 |
| | Leitrim, | 34 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 46 | 29·6 | 4·13 |
| | Mayo, | 81 | 80 | 51 | 80 | 79 | 74·2 | 3·64 |
| | Roscommon, | 43 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 48 | 44·2 | 1·19 |
| | Sligo, | 36 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 39 | 33·8 | 3·90 |

From this statement it will be seen that the recorded mortality varies considerably in the different counties. The proportion of deaths from this cause is lowest in the county of Kerry, where the rate is only 2·63 per 10,000. Next in order are the counties of Mayo, 3·64; Clare, 3·83; Sligo, 3·90; Leitrim, 4·13; Galway, 4·19; Roscommon, 4·19; Limerick, 4·35; Kilkenny, 4·65; Longford, 4·86; Tipperary, 4·92; and Westmeath, 4·92.

In the following counties the average rate is between 5 and 6, viz.: Queen's, 5·29; Cavan, 5·36; Cork, 5·56; Donegal, 5·60; King's, 5·62; Louth, 5·97; and Waterford, 5·98. In the following counties it is between 6 and 7, viz.: Wicklow, 6·15; Kildare, 6·19; Wexford, 6·22; Fermanagh, 6·57; Down (including Belfast, part of), 6·87; and Antrim (including Belfast, part of), 6·96.

In four counties the rate is between 7 and 8, viz.: Meath, 7·06; Monaghan, 7·30; Tyrone, 7·33; and Carlow, 7·42. In two it is between 8 and 9, viz.: Londonderry, 8·24; and Dublin, 8·48, while the highest rate, 10·47, is for Armagh.

To facilitate a comparison of the relative mortality from Cancer in the several counties, a Map (No. I.) is appended showing the geographical distribution of the disease.

HIGH CANCER DEATH-RATE IN THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

The high death-rate from this disease in the County of Armagh is very remarkable, and I have thought it desirable to have an analysis made of the rates for the several Registrars' Districts in the County, after allotting the deaths in Public Institutions to the Districts from which the deceased were admitted. The results of this investigation are given in the subjoined Table.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the deaths from Cancer in the County of Armagh during the years 1897-1901 by Poor Law Unions and Registrars' Districts, with the rates per 10,000 of the Population represented thereby, deaths in Public Institutions being allotted to the Districts from which the deceased were admitted.

| UNIONS AND DISTRICTS. | Year 1897 | | Year 1898 | | Year 1899 | | Year 1900 | | Year 1901 | | Average 1897-1901 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | No. | Rate per 10,000 | No. | Rate per 10,000 | No. | Rate per 10,000 | No. | Rate per 10,000 | No. | Rate per 10,000 | No. | Rate per 10,000 |
| ARMAGH UNION. | 61 | 12.5 | 55 | 11.4 | 35 | 7.3 | 58 | 12.3 | 57 | 12.2 | 53.2 | 11.1 |
| Armagh | 14 | 11.6 | 14 | 11.6 | 10 | 8.3 | 11 | 9.1 | 13 | 10.7 | 12.4 | 10.3 |
| Blackwatertown | 3 | 6.7 | 1 | 2.3 | 3 | 6.9 | 7 | 16.2 | 4 | 9.4 | 3.6 | 8.3 |
| Keady | 19 | 18.4 | 13 | 12.7 | 7 | 7.0 | 11 | 11.1 | 8 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 11.5 |
| Loughgall | 13 | 21.9 | 11 | 18.8 | 7 | 12.2 | 9 | 15.9 | 9 | 16.1 | 9.8 | 17.0 |
| Markethill | 4 | 6.0 | 8 | 12.3 | 2 | 3.1 | 9 | 14.3 | 9 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 10.0 |
| Rich Hill | 3 | 5.9 | 5 | 10.1 | 3 | 6.2 | 4 | 8.4 | 6 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 8.7 |
| Tynan | 5 | 11.9 | 3 | 7.2 | 3 | 7.3 | 7 | 17.4 | 8 | 20.2 | 5.2 | 12.8 |
| BANBRIDGE UNION, part of. | 8 | 12.1 | 7 | 10.7 | 7 | 10.9 | 5 | 7.8 | 7 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 10.5 |
| Tanderagee | 8 | 12.1 | 7 | 10.7 | 7 | 10.9 | 5 | 7.8 | 7 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 10.5 |
| CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION, part of | 20 | 18.2 | 17 | 15.7 | 12 | 11.2 | 17 | 16.1 | 15 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 15.1 |
| Crossmaglen No. 1. | 11 | 17.2 | 11 | 17.4 | 10 | 16.0 | 11 | 17.9 | 11 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 17.3 |
| Newtownhamilton No. 1. | 9 | 19.5 | 6 | 13.2 | 2 | 4.5 | 6 | 13.7 | 4 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 12.0 |
| LURGAN UNION, part of | 32 | 7.9 | 28 | 7.0 | 38 | 9.5 | 28 | 7.0 | 20 | 5.0 | 29.2 | 7.3 |
| Lurgan No. 1. | 15 | 10.6 | 16 | 11.3 | 25 | 17.7 | 11 | 7.8 | 5 | 3.5 | 14.4 | 10.2 |
| Lurgan No. 2. | 1 | 2.6 | . | . | 2 | 5.5 | 2 | 5.6 | 5 | 14.2 | 2.0 | 5.6 |
| Portadown | 13 | 8.3 | 11 | 7.0 | 10 | 6.4 | 13 | 8.3 | 9 | 5.7 | 11.2 | 7.1 |
| Tartaraghan | 3 | 4.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| NEWRY, UNION part of | 23 | 9.7 | 18 | 7.7 | 26 | 11.2 | 21 | 9.2 | 35 | 15.4 | 24.6 | 10.6 |
| Ballybot | 3 | 13.8 | 2 | 9.2 | 2 | 9.2 | 3 | 13.9 | 4 | 16.7 | 2.8 | 12.6 |
| Forkill | 4 | 11.6 | 2 | 5.9 | 3 | 9.0 | 2 | 6.1 | 6 | 18.6 | 3.4 | 10.2 |
| Meigh | 1 | 2.1 | 4 | 8.5 | 4 | 8.6 | 2 | 4.4 | 6 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 7.4 |
| Mountnorris | 5 | 13.2 | 4 | 10.8 | 4 | 11.0 | 3 | 8.4 | 7 | 20.0 | 4.6 | 12.7 |
| Mullaghglass | 10 | 12.9 | 5 | 6.5 | 12 | 15.9 | 9 | 12.1 | 10 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 12.2 |
| Poyntz Pass | . | . | 1 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.6 | 2 | 11.3 | 2 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 6.8 |
| TOTAL ARMAGH CO.* | 144 | 11.1 | 125 | 9.7 | 118 | 9.2 | 129 | 10.2 | 134 | 10.6 | 130.0 | 10.2 |

* Exclusive of deaths in Public Institutions of Persons admitted from without the County.

It will be seen that the rates of mortality vary in the different Registrars' Districts.

Taking the five years, 1897-1901, the mean annual corrected rate for the entire County was 10.2 per 10,000 of the population; the rate for the several Registrars' Districts varying from 2.5 in Tartaraghan District to 17.3 in Crossmaglen; No. 1 District. There are 10 Districts in which the rate was above the mean rate for the County, viz.:—Armagh, 10.3; Tanderagee, 10.5; Keady, 11.5; Newtownhamilton, No. 1, 12.0; Mullaghglass, 12.2; Ballybot, 12.6; Mountnorris, 12.7; Tynan, 12.8; Loughgall, 17.0; and Crossmaglen, No. 1, 17.3: and 8 Districts where the rate was below the mean, viz.:—Markethill, 10.0; Rich Hill, 8.7; Blackwatertown, 8.3; Meigh, 7.4; Portadown, 7.1; Poyntz Pass, 6.8; Lurgan, No. 2, 5.6; and Tartaraghan, 2.5. In two Districts, Lurgan, No. 1, and Forkill, the rate was equal to the average rate for the County.

MAP I.



I have been favoured with the following observations by the several Registrars whose Districts are situated in the County of Armagh, relative to the prevalence of Cancer in their respective Districts.

As all these officers are members of the Medical Profession, who are intimately acquainted with the locality, their reports on the subject will be read with special interest:—

**OBSERVATIONS BY THE REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN
THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH RELATIVE TO THE
PREVALENCE OF CANCER IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS.**

Armagh District (Armagh Union).—Cancer more prevalent amongst Farmers and Labourers than amongst other classes. I have observed that the disease is more frequently found along the banks of a river, where heavily wooded, than in other localities.

Blackwatertown District (Armagh Union).—I have observed several cases in parts of District subject to flooding, in houses with damp earthen floors and a damp sub-soil. Dispensary doctors are consulted about Cancer more than formerly for the purpose of Certificates for Insurance Companies, otherwise the disease would be concealed. Epithelioma of lower lip is brought on by having old dirty pipes, and the effects of nicotine. There are hardly any woods in District.

In addition to above. Heredity is an important factor; in a large number of cases some near relative has had Cancer. I believe in some cases I have seen Cancer contagious, that is, the attendants taking a disease apparently malignant from attending the patient.

Earthen floors are so common in the country that it is difficult to form an opinion, but I think I have observed Cancer in those houses where the earthen floor is damp and dirty, sub-soil not drained, and cesspools, etc., near.

Keady District (Armagh Union).—I believe there is hereditary predisposition to the disease in many cases. I have no evidence of infection other than auto-infection. No Cancer houses in District. Damp houses with earthen floors cause predisposition to Cancer by lowering system, but I consider it prevails equally in high situations and low lying parts. No woods and very few orchards in District. Epithelioma of lip is prevalent. Irritation of that part is caused by coarse pipe stems, which predisposes to Cancer.

Loughgall District (Armagh Union).—Majority of population in this District are Farmers. I consider that tea-drinking disarranges the stomach and conduces to Carcinoma. There are many thatched houses in low-lying ground with damp earthen floors, and in these places Cancer cases are prevalent. Few woods in District. This is the great Orchard District of Ireland, but I do not attribute the high death-rate from Cancer to the fruit industry, as I have noticed in the Crossmaglen District (Castleblaney Union), that it is a non-orchard District, and the death-rate from Cancer in both Districts is about the same.

Markethill District (Armagh Union).—Majority of cases occur among Farmers and Labourers, who seem to smoke almost constantly. The rough stems of clay pipes irritate the lower lip, and, as a consequence, the tobacco nicotine becomes injurious to the lip. Cancers of the Stomach and Bowels are frequent. I believe that the present minute diagnosis leads to the discovery of many more cases than formerly, and consultations are also more frequent.

In reply to the query as to whether the disease appeared to be prevalent in wooded Districts, I cannot say as to wooded Districts, but I know of cases in the mountains, where there are no woods.

The only suggestion I could offer as to the cause of Rectal Cancer is that the diet of the people has changed from bread and porridge, made with wheaten-meal and oat-meal, to flour bread. As a result they suffer from almost constant constipation, which must irritate the rectum, and may tend to cause disease.

Rich Hill District (Armagh Union).—In reference to the prevalence of Cancer, in County Armagh, the working-classes and small farmers use clay pipes, which, when new, are rough and porous and absorb moisture from the portion of the lip in contact with them, and a fine layer of epithelium is removed from time to time keeping up a constant irritation. First, an Abrasion of Lip; second, an Ulcer forms, and lastly, Cancer develops (epitheloid) just in the same way that a sharp pointed tooth leads to Cancer of the tongue.

Tynan District (Armagh Union).—Disease mostly among Farmers and Labourers. Extensive woods in this District, but would not say that this is the cause of prevalence of the disease. Fruit is largely grown, but the people are not fruit eaters. Stems of new clay pipes irritate the lower lip, and so conduce to Cancer. The more careful diagnosis of modern times would discover internal Cancers that formerly were considered cases of chronic indigestion, dyspepsia, etc. This would account for increase in number of deaths, registered under the head of Cancer or Malignant Disease of the Stomach.

Tanderagee District (Banbridge Union).—The majority of the population in this District are Mill workers. I am unable to say that the occupation has anything to do with the cause of Cancer.

I would attribute the increase of the number of deaths from Cancer to the fact that medical advice and observation are more universal than formerly.

Crossmaglen, No. 1. District (Castleblayney Union).—I believe the disease of Cancer is hereditary in many cases, as I have known instances where the father or mother has suffered from it, and some of their children were also affected.* The part of the body mostly attacked is the stomach, and I consider that this is due in great measure to the description of food used by the people generally.

Newtownhamilton, No. 1 District. (Castleblayney Union).—Numbers of males and females affected by Cancer are about equal in this District. The digestive system of the population is, in my opinion, considerably injured by excessive use of either tea, alcohol, or salted animal food, possibly predisposing to Cancer of the internal organs which are the parts of the body most frequently attacked. A point to be noted is the almost complete absence of fresh animal food as an article of diet.

With regard to the prevalence of Cancer in this District, I am becoming more and more inclined to the view that the almost constant state of "dampness" which obtains in the neighbourhood has something to do with it. A large amount of the soil is reclaimed moorland and bog, and even in the height of summer the wetness of the soil is most remarkable. Then the frequency of fog, mist and rain contributes to the general damp, and, when it is remembered that houses built on the type of ground I mention, and without good foundation drains, containing also floors of clay—damp, reeking stuff—must be practically always in a state of "mustiness" and "mildew," it will be apparent how much the people are subject to any baneful influence that may be present. It is obvious too that "damp" is to a certain degree as present in the residences of people of condition (owing to cellars, etc.,) as it is in greater degree in those of the lowly.

I cannot too strongly emphasise my conviction that, apart from the theory of Cancer being microbic, meteorological and geological conditions in the districts where it is most common, are not receiving the attention they deserve.

Lurgan, No. 1 District (Lurgan Union).—The majority of the cases of Cancer occurring in this District are Uterine. The disease is, however, not a very common one; of cases, however, that have come under my observation as a private practitioner, it has struck me that no inconsiderable proportion occur in the adjoining limestone districts of this county and also of county Down.

With reference to the Uterine cases, they mostly arise in women who have suffered for years from chronic displacement of the womb with frequent attacks of Metrorrhagia and liability to miscarriage due to their working in factories too soon after confinement.

Lurgan, No. 2 District (Lurgan Union).—There are very few cases of Cancer in this District. Those that occur are of the ordinary kind found in a rural population, namely, Stomach, Liver and Uterus. Being only a short period Medical Officer of the District, I obtained no special family history in any case.

Portadown District (Lurgan Union).—The great majority of the people of this District are engaged in indoor occupations; this, and the too plentiful use of fatty animal food, in my opinion, predispose to Cancer.

Tartaraghan District (Lurgan Union).—There are not many cases of Cancer in my District. The cases that did occur were among persons living on bog lands, and in very poor circumstances. None of them were hereditary according to the statements made to me.

Ballybot District (Newry Union).—I believe the disease of Cancer to be hereditary to some extent, but the population of my District being largely a moveable one, in most cases it would be difficult to trace the family history.

Forkill District (Newry Union).—The general use of indigestible food, such as insufficiently baked bread, and strong tea drinking, predispose to Cancer of digestive organs. Epithelioma of Lip is, I consider, due to irritation caused by smoking clay pipes.

Meigh District (Newry Union).—Cancers of Stomach are frequent in this District. A large proportion of the population is migratory, existing on improper food causing chronic Dyspepsia and Stomach irritations, resulting, in many instances, in Cancer.

Mountnorris District (Newry Union).—The prevalence of Cancer in this District is very marked, being mainly confined to organs of alimentary tract. The portion of the District most affected is peaty and damp, the dwellings are of an inferior type with earthen floors and very scant light. The hardship of life is considerable, and food not good or plentiful. Tea and alcohol drinking very common. These are the most essential matters in enumerating the probable causes of Cancer as I find it in this District.

There is evidence of the disease being hereditary, but only slight.

Mullaghglass District (Newry Union).—Cancer affecting the digestive system is prevalent in this District. I can assign no cause for this except the irritation caused to the digestive tract by the great quantity of tea consumed, some persons taking it as often as seven times a day.

Poyntz Pass District (Newry Union).—1. A certain number of aged persons having Cancer or Lupus, die of some other disease or of senile decay. The mortality from Cancer does not show the incidence of the disease.

2. In families predisposed to Cancer, warts are extremely common, and are apparently included under the specific disease.

Summarizing the main facts detailed in the foregoing observations, it appears that heredity is assigned, by several of the Registrars, as a cause of the mortality from Cancer.

The prevalence of Epithelioma of the lip is attributed to the use of dirty clay pipes, while the frequent occurrence of Cancer of the digestive organs is referred to the description of food used by the people, and, in some cases, to the excessive drinking of tea and alcohol.

In several Districts the damp clay floors of the dwellings are charged with being accessories in the causation of the disease.

It will be observed that two of the Registrars refer to meteorological and geological conditions in connection with the prevalence of the disease.

The materials for a comparison of meteorological results are very scanty; but I submit a Table showing the rainfall and mean temperature during the years 1897-1901, for the City of Armagh, with comparative figures for other Stations in Ireland:—

TABLE IX.—Showing the Rainfall and Mean Temperature in the City of Armagh and four other Irish stations during the five years 1897-1901, with the averages for those years.

| YEARS. | STATIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Valencia. | | Birr Castle. | | Dublin (City). | | Markree Castle | | Armagh. | |
| | Rain-fall. | Mean Temp. | Rain-fall. | Mean Temp. | Rain-fall. | Mean Temp. | Rain-fall. | Mean Temp. | Rain-fall. | Mean Temp. |
| 1897 | INS. 63·390 | ° 50·9 | INS. 38·010 | ° 48·8 | INS. 29·344 | ° 49·6 | INS. 46·080 | ° 47·9 | INS. 35·071 | ° 48·1 |
| 1898 | 50·820 | 52·0 | 33·984 | 49·9 | 27·048 | 50·8 | 40·380 | 49·4 | 31·763 | 49·5 |
| 1899 | 59·075 | 52·0 | 33·667 | 49·4 | 27·737 | 50·3 | 43·730 | 48·8 | 32·501 | 48·9 |
| 1900 | 61·530 | 50·5 | 38·774 | 48·1 | 34·338 | 49·4 | 45·320 | 48·0 | 36·446 | 47·8 |
| 1901 | 52·110 | 49·8 | 30·928 | 47·7 | 26·075 | 48·9 | 44·850 | 47·5 | 32·098 | 47·5 |
| Averages for 5 years, 1897-1901 ... | 57·385 | 51·0 | 35·073 | 48·8 | 28·908 | 49·8 | 44·072 | 48·3 | 33·576 | 48·4 |

From the above Table it appears that the average rainfall, for the five years, 1897-1901, at Armagh, was less than at the other Stations, except Dublin, while the mean temperature was practically the same as that for Markree Castle, County Sligo, and under the means for the other Stations.

I append a Map (No. II.) of the County of Armagh, showing the boundaries of the several Poor-law Unions and Registrars' Districts, together with the average annual rate, per 10,000 of the population, represented by the deaths from Cancer in each District, during the five years, 1897-1901.

As regards the effects of physical conformation on the mortality, it will be observed that the highest death rates are in Crossmaglen, No. 1, and Loughgall Districts, in which districts there are no mountains. On the other hand, although the rate for the District of Meigh, which is very mountainous, is comparatively low, the rates in the mountainous Districts of Mountnorris, Newtownhamilton No. 1, and Ballybot are considerably above the average. The Registrar of the District of Keady, the southern portion of which is hilly, states he considers Cancer "prevails equally in high situations and low lying parts."

Passing to the influence of geological formation in connection with the prevalence of the disease, an examination of the geological map of the County of Armagh, shows that the greater portion of that County is on the Silurian formation,

MAP OF THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH

Showing the boundaries of the Poor Law Unions, and Registrars' Districts, and the average annual rate per 10,000 of the population represented by the deaths from Cancer in each Registrar's District during the 5 years, 1897-1901.

SCALE. FOUR MILES TO AN INCH.

Shades indicating the average Annual Number of Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the Population during the 5 Years 1897-1901.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Under 4 |
| 2 | 4 and under 8 |
| 3 | 8 " " 12 |
| 4 | 12 " " 16 |
| 5 | 16 and upwards. |



seven of the 20 Registrars' Districts, viz.:—Crossmaglen No. 1, Keady, Market-hill, Mountnorris, Newtownhamilton No. 1, Poyntz Pass, and Tanderagee, being entirely or almost altogether on that formation, and several of the others being partly situated on it.

Taking the seven Districts referred to, it will be seen from Map No. II., that the Cancer death rate varies very much, the average rate for the five years, 1897-1901, ranging from 6·8 per 10,000 living in Poyntz Pass District, to 17·3 per 10,000, in Crossmaglen, No. 1, District. The latter is the highest average District rate in the County, the next highest rate being 17·0 per 10,000, for Loughgall District.

The whole of Crossmaglen, No. 1, District is on the Silurian formation, while about one-half of the Loughgall area is Pliocene, one-fourth is Trias, and one-fourth Carboniferous (lower limestone); so that the two highest death rates yielded by the mortality from Cancer are in two Districts which are upon quite different formations.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the different formations in the County are, to a great extent, concealed by drifts, which would tend to neutralize the possible influence of any particular geological formation on the death rate.

INQUIRY INTO HISTORY OF CANCER CASES.

With the view of collecting information which might prove to be of public utility, in January, 1902, I issued a memorandum to the Registrars of Births and Deaths throughout Ireland, asking them to favour me, as a supplement to the notes usually furnished on their Quarterly Numerical Returns (with respect to the sanitary condition of their Districts and the prevalence of disease therein), with particulars of any cases of death from Cancer registered in their Districts with the history of which they might be acquainted, and which might tend to throw light on the origin of the disease and the means by which it is spread. A copy of the memorandum and of the form enclosed will be found at the end of this report.

I also invited the aid of Medical Practitioners in charge of several Public Hospitals, and of several private medical friends.

My request met with a most courteous response, and I have been favoured with a large mass of information out of which I have selected for publication the notes which follow.

The value of the notes consists in the fact that they have been in almost all cases furnished by Medical Practitioners. Most of them deal with cases where relatives of the person affected by Cancer suffered from that disease, or from Tuberculosis, Lunacy, Idiocy or Epilepsy. I have also been favoured with a few notes bearing on Cancer in connection with Syphilis. Others refer to cases of Cancer where the person affected was in direct contact with Cancer patients, or used the pipe of a person suffering from that malady. Some notes have been furnished regarding houses in which more than one case of Cancer occurred amongst different families living in the same house, or amongst successive occupants of the same house; also cases in which the disease has appeared in different houses in the same locality about the same time. A number of observations will be found regarding cases of Cancer after wounds and injuries. Cancer in smokers forms the subject of numerous references, while other notes relate to cases having a supposed connection with situation of residence, use of raw alcohol, impure water, etc.

NOTES OF CANCER CASES

FURNISHED BY THE

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,
BY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS,
AND OTHER MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

N.B.—Where the writer is not a member of the Medical Profession the note is marked*

Cases of Cancer where Relatives suffered from Cancer.

- NOTE 1.—One man, almost 92 years of age, died from Pharyngeal Cancer. He lived all his life in same house in which his father and grandfather resided. He told me his grandfather died of same disease.
- „ 2.—One case of death from Cancer where grandfather suffered from Cancer of the Mouth.
- „ 3.—One case of Cancer of Bowels. Her grandfather died of Epithelioma of Lip which had recurred after having been removed by operation.
- „ 4.—Deaths from Cancer. The grandfather of one of the deceased persons died from this disease.
- „ 5.—One case of Cancer of Uterus, patient aged 54 years. Grandmother died of same.
- „ 6.—I registered three deaths from Cancer during the quarter. One of the Liver, one of the small Intestine, and the third of the Stomach. In the last named case the paternal relative is said to have died exhibiting identically similar signs and symptoms. I could not trace any hereditary tendency in the other two. All three cases lived in a condition of abject penury and wretchedness, tea and dry bread being the chief sustenance.
- „ 7.—One case of Cancer of the Stomach was registered where the father died of the same disease.
- „ 8.—One case of Epithelioma, a female whose father died of Cancer of the Stomach.
- „ 9.—Father died of Cancer of the Stomach.
- „ 10.—Father died of Cancer of the Stomach.
- „ 11.—One case of Cancer of Anus and Rectum (female), aged 60 years. Father died of Cancer of the Stomach.
- „ 12.—I have seen a case where the father and mother had Cancer, and afterwards knew their children suffer from the same disease. I have seen the father and two sons die of Cancer here. The father of Cancer of the Lip. Eldest son, Cancer of the Tongue, and youngest son, Cancer of the Stomach.

NOTE 13.—One death registered from Epithelioma of Breast. Informant believes that deceased's father had Epithelioma of the Lip, but he is dead many years.

- „ 14.—One death from Cancer which was clearly hereditary; it was Cancer of Rectum. His brother had a growth cut from lips; his father died from some kind of growth in inside, he stated.
- „ 15.—I registered one death due to malignant disease of Bowels, at 61 years of age. His father is alleged to have died after exhibiting similar symptoms.
- „ 16.—A spinster, age 70. Cancer of Stomach. Father died of Cancer in Lip and Throat.
- „ 17.—One case of a man suffering from (Jacob's Ulcer) Cancer. His father and some other relatives died from Cancer.
- „ 18.—Some years ago a family in this village suffered and died of Cancer—husband and wife and two daughters; and a son had an operation performed on him which was, probably, also for Cancer.
- „ 19.—One of the deaths from Cancer was that of a male, aged 55 years; his father died of the same disease.
- „ 20.—I am aware of two cases of Cancer in one family—father and son.*
- „ 21.—The father of the deceased person died from this disease.
- „ 22.—One case, a single woman, aged 56 years, died of Cancer of the Œsophagus. Her mother died from the same disease.
- „ 23.—One death of a female, aged 46 years, from Cancer of the Stomach, whose mother died from the same disease in same organ.
- „ 24.—Case of Cancer of the Liver. Mother died of same.*
- „ 25.—One case of Carcinoma of Breast. Her mother died from Cancer of the Stomach.
- „ 26.—Death from Cancer. Mother died of Cancer of Liver.
- „ 27.—One case of Carcinoma of Liver. His mother died from Cancer of the Breast.
- „ 28.—Female, aged 56, died of Cancer of the Liver (secondary). Her mother was supposed to have died from Cancer of the Breast.
- „ 29.—One case of Cancer. This person's mother also died from Cancer on the Hand, six years ago.*
- „ 30.—One person died of Sarcoma of the Wrist, whose mother also died of the same disease in the hand about 30 years ago.
- „ 31.—One case at present suffering from Cancer is the daughter of a mother who died of Cancer.
- „ 32.—One case mother died of Cancer. Her son and daughter both died of malignant disease.
- „ 33.—One case of death from Cancer where deceased's mother suffered from Cancer.

NOTE 34.—One case of Cancer, that of a man, 40 years of age. His mother also died from Cancer.*

- „ 35.—Two of the cases of Cancer were brothers, one aged 62, the other, aged 78 years. Both the brothers developed Cancer of the Neck and Tongue, from which they died within two days of each other. The first, developed the disease twelve months before his death, and the second, suffered from the disease for six months.
- „ 36.—One man died from Cancer of the lower Bowel. This man's brother died some time ago, also from Cancer of the Bowel.
- „ 37.—Death from Cancer of the Rectum. There was a history of a brother dying of Cancer.
- „ 38.—Female died of Malignant disease of inguinal glands. Her husband stated there was a history of Cancer, as her brother died of Cancer of the Stomach not very long since.
- „ 39.—Two deaths from Cancer registered during the quarter—brother and sister. On making inquiries, I find that their mother's cousin and uncle also died from Cancer. The relatives say, "it is in the family."
- „ 40.—Deaths from Cancer. The brother of one of deceased persons also died from this disease.
- „ 41.—With reference to deaths from Cancer, the brother of one of the deceased persons died from that disease.
- „ 42.—Death from Cancer. Sister died of Cancer of Throat, 10 years ago.
- „ 43.—One case of Cancer of Liver (female). Sister died of same, Cancer of Liver.
- „ 44.—A man, 66 years of age, died from Cancer of the Stomach, on 5th April, 1901. His sister, 56 years of age, who had been married and living in different house for 30 years, died of Cancer of the Rectum, on 28th September, 1900. In both cases cause of death was certified.
- „ 45.—One Cancer case. A family history of Cancer existed—a brother of deceased. Site of disease, abdomen.
- „ 46.—In reference to case of Cancer, deceased had a younger sister whose right mamma had been amputated some years ago for a supposed cancerous tumour.
- „ 47.—Epithelioma of Leg. Informant stated that a sister of deceased had died of Cancer of Breast, and that this on deceased's leg was started by a bruise, getting over a ditch.
- „ 48.—One case of Cancer (Carcinoma), originating in or about left Ovary, and involving Uterus, Liver and Kidneys. This woman's sister died from Cancer 15 years ago.
- „ 49.—One case died of Cancer, and sister also.
- „ 50.—There were three cases of Cancer registered during the quarter. Two of the cases were sisters, and they died within 24 hours of each other.
- „ 51.—One man died from Cancer of the Bowels. His widow tells me that an uncle of his died, she believes, from a Cancer of the Nose.

NOTE 52.—Death from Cancer. Deceased had a paternal uncle who died of Cancer of the Throat.

- „ 53.—Death from Cancer. I believe an aunt suffered from Cancer.
- „ 54.—One case (male) Epithelioma of Lip. Had cousin (male) died of same affection years ago.
- „ 55.—One case Cancer of the Stomach, certified, where a near relative was said to have Cancer of Lip.
- „ 56.—There were three deaths registered from Cancer. One in the District Asylum, regarding which I could get no information. One I certified, and was informed a near relative died from Cancer. The other case was uncertified; but, from the history, I believe it was Cancer, and I was told a near relative also died from it.
- „ 57.—Death from Cancer. One case of Cancer in a near relative.
- „ 58.—One death from Cancer registered during quarter. I have no information as to the origin of the disease, except that a relative of this person died from Cancer some years ago.*
- „ 59.—One death registered, on 28th December, 1900, from Cancer of the Face. There is another member of same family affected at present with same disease, and I believe it has been in same family for generations.*
- „ 60.—Four cases occurred where members of the same families suffered from the disease.
- „ 61.—I believe in two of the cases there is an hereditary history, but people are loth to acknowledge the truth.
- „ 62.—In one case the disease appears to have been hereditary.
- „ 63.—Of five cases registered as those who died from Cancer in the year, only one I can find out was hereditary.
- „ 64.—In my experience, Cancer is very often hereditary, at least runs in families.
- „ 65.—In a part of my District where Cancer is very prevalent, the people are mostly related by blood. The habitations are small and overcrowded, turf is the principal fuel. The people are very poor, mostly fishermen and labourers. Tuberculosis is prevalent in this part of district also.

Cases of Cancer where Relatives suffered from Tuberculosis.

NOTE 66.—One case (female) of Rodent Ulcer. Her father is said to have died of consumption.

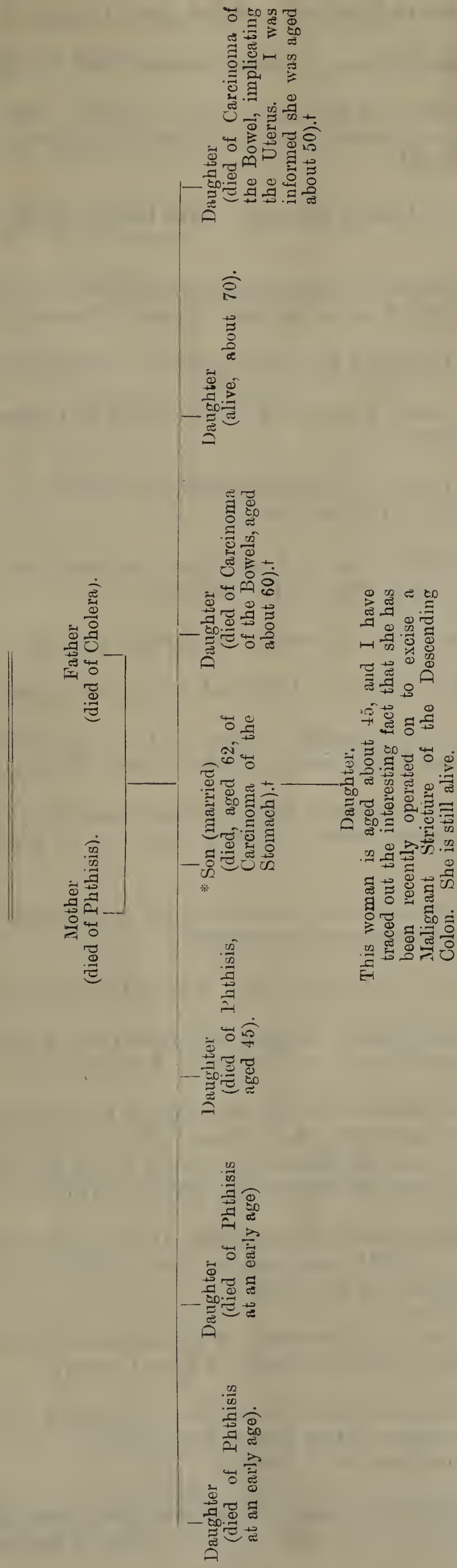
- „ 67.—Male, married, 34 years of age, Cancer in nasal passages. Father died of Tuberculosis. This man slept for years in a bedroom where walls were always damp, and thought it was the cause of the nose and head getting blocked up.
- „ 68.—Death from Cancer of Liver. Two sisters died of Phthisis. Parents supposed affected by Phthisis. Some of the sisters' children have Phthisis.
- „ 69.—Case of Cancer of Rectum. Her mother died of Phthisis.

NOTE 70.—Female, Cancer of Uterus. Her mother died of Phthisis, and also her brother.

- „ 71.—Male died from Cancer, from injury to face. His two daughters died of Phthisis.
- „ 72.—In one case of Cancer of the Liver the patient's mother had suffered from Pulmonary Phthisis. In this latter case two of the patient's children suffered from Phthisis at the time of her illness.
- „ 73.—One Cancer case. Youngest sister died of Phthisis.
- „ 74.—Death of male from Cancer of Jaw. Brother died of Phthisis.
- „ 75.—Death of male from Cancer of Neck. His brother died of Phthisis.
- „ 76.—One case of Cancer of Œsophagus (lower 3rd). Female, aged 44. Had one brother died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- „ 77.—Death from Cancer of Rectum. Deceased suffered from Malaria. Brother died of Abdominal Tuberculosis.
- „ 78.—Death from Cancer. Half sister and brother died of Phthisis Pulmonalis. Two first cousins died of same, Phthisis. No history of Cancer on father's side; mother's not known.
- „ 79.—Death from Cancer. Deceased had sisters and brothers (4 or 5) who died of Phthisis Pulmonalis.
- „ 80.—Death from Cancer. Sister died of Phthisis. Two brothers had Scrofula.
- „ 81.—Death from Cancer of Breast. Deceased had a blow on breast, and soon afterwards Cancer of Breast developed. Her sister died of Phthisis.
- „ 82.—Death from Cancer. Three aunts on mother's side died of Phthisis.
- „ 83.—Death from Cancer of Bladder. A first cousin of deceased is at present suffering from Phthisis Pulmonalis.
- „ 84.—One death from Cancer of the Stomach (female). No family history of Cancer, but there is of Tuberculosis in this case.
- „ 85.—Death from Cancer of Liver. Phthisis and Rheumatism marked in family.
- „ 86.—One case of Cancer registered. Deceased was an old person in whose family history there is a tuberculous taint.
- „ 87.—Death from Cancer. No Cancer in family, but there is a history of Phthisis.
- „ 88.—Three cases died of Cancer whose families were highly Tuberculous.
- „ 89.—One case of Cancer where Tuberculosis follows the family. Deceased drank heavily, and smoked hard.*
- „ 90.—One death from Cancer. There was a family history of Tuberculosis. Deceased lived in a bog in the proximity of streams and woods.
- „ 91.—One Cancer case was that of a woman whose father died of Cancer of Stomach, a sister of Phthisis, and her own daughter also of Phthisis.
- „ 92.—Female, aged 42 years, died of Cancer of Stomach. History of consumption; also three of her children died of consumption.
- „ 93.—In one case of death from Cancer, a son died from Phthisis four years previously.

NOTE 94.—The Visiting Physician of one of the Dublin Hospitals has very kindly supplied the following:—

GENEALOGICAL TREE of a FAMILY tainted with CANCER and PHTHISIS, which has recently come under notice in Hospital practice.



* The son had several children, all fairly healthy, with the exception noted.

† These persons lived quite apart, having little or no communication with one another.

Cases of Cancer where Relatives suffered from Lunacy, Idiocy, or Epilepsy.

NOTE 95.—Death from Cancer. Father suffered from Epilepsy.

- „ 96.—Case of Cancer of Stomach. Aged about 50. Was not strong in mind, brother and sister were harmless simpletons, lunacy was on the mother's side.*
- „ 97.—One case of Cancer Mammæ. Was herself insane and her mother was insane.
- „ 98.—Death of male from Cancer of Penis. Mother's mother lived to 84, but used to take "sort of falling sickness," apparently Epilepsy.
- „ 99.—One case Cancer of Stomach (female). Brother was an idiot.
- „ 100.—In one family a brother and sister died of Cancer, the brother being mentally weak.
- „ 101.—Case of Cancer of Liver (alcoholic). Brother was mentally deficient, and died of Tuberculosis.
- „ 102.—Female died of Cancer of the Liver; suffered from Tuberculosis. Her sister is at present in the Asylum.*
- „ 103.—One Cancer patient, female, intellectually deficient. Lunacy of sister.
- „ 104.—Death from Cancer. Deceased had an uncle and aunt simple born.
- „ 105.—Cancer case, a young woman. Had a paternal aunt out of her mind, and had a sister an imbecile and Epileptic.
- „ 106.—One case of Cancer of Breast. Her cousin died of Cancer of Breast, and another cousin (sister of latter) is at present confined in an Asylum.
- „ 107.—Death from Cancer. Deceased had a daughter who suffered from Lunacy and was under restraint.
- „ 108.—Cancer case (male), aged 60. Son in Lunatic Asylum.
- „ 109.—One case of Cancer. Father died from Cancer of Stomach and Liver, and son suffered from Tubercular Adenitis, and later became insane.
- „ 110.—Case of a woman who died from Cancer of the Rectum. Of her three children, one suffers badly from Epilepsy, another is of weak mental capacity bordering almost on idiocy, whilst the third died at the age of ten of some brain affection, probably Tubercle.
- „ 111.—Two separate cases in which both Insanity and Tuberculosis were in family. In both cases mother died of Cancer—imbecile son in one, and daughter in the other.
- „ 112.—Two deaths from Carcinoma of the Stomach registered. In one case the patient's daughter suffered from Lunacy.
- „ 113.—One death from Cancer of the Face registered. Two paternal aunts and an uncle of this person suffered from Cancer, and the family was also afflicted with insanity.
- „ 114.—There were several cases registered as dying from Tuberculosis of some form where Cancer and Insanity existed in the same family.

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B.—Wife.

B.—Suffered from Syphilis
communicated by A.

B.—Died of Cancer of Uterus.

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NOTE 121.—Female, aged 66, died of Malignant Disease of the Stomach. Her husband died of a Malignant Tumour of the Thigh a few years previously.

„ 122.—With reference to case of Cancer of Œsophagus, this man's wife has Cancer of Breast, and has been operated on three times, the first time being about twenty years ago.

„ 123.—There was one death from Cancer of Stomach. The deceased attended her sister's husband for the same disease ten years ago.

„ 124.—Three years ago, attended case of Epithelioma on the Dorsum of Thumb. Man aged 50. His mother suffered at the time from suppurating Epithelioma of Lip. He gave a history of having a slight scratch, and in a week the Cancer had begun to develop. In another week, without any irritation, it had grown to the size of a shilling in width, the growth being a soft, broken, suppurating wart. Had it thoroughly removed, wound healed by first intention. Man healthy since. Mother since died. Came at the time to the conclusion that direct infection was the cause.

„ 125.—Case of Cancer of Mouth. Working in Hospital. Frequently had to assist Cancer patients.

„ 126.—Registrar knew of two labourers who generally worked together, and both got Cancer of lower Lip. Did not use the same pipe.

„ 127.—A few years since I attended a patient suffering from Vaginal Cancer. She was washed after death by a neighbour, who almost immediately developed Vaginal Cancer, and who attributed the disease to infection.

In connection with this aspect of the question, I may mention the following case, the particulars of which came under observation in this Office:—

An officer, after several years absence on foreign service, returned home to this country. On the passage homeward, he developed Cancer, of which he died some time after. Not long after his death, his widow, who had attended him in his last illness, showed symptoms of the same disease, from which she also died. The cause of death in each instance was medically certified.

Cases in which the Disease appeared in Persons who had used the Tobacco Pipes of Cancer Patients.

NOTE 128.—One death from Epithelioma of Lip. Deceased attributed the disease to his smoking a clay pipe of an acquaintance of his who used to visit him frequently, and who, he stated, was suffering from a similar disease on his lip on the occasions that he took his pipe from him and smoked it. I could get no other information as to the cause of his malady, and he persisted in stating that it was in the above manner he contracted the disease.

„ 129.—There was one death during the quarter from Cancer of Pylorus. Could trace no history of Cancer in the family; but about a year ago, I removed an Epithelioma from the lip of an old servant of deceased, whose pipe deceased had often smoked.

NOTE 130.—During the quarter ended 31st March, 1900, I registered one death from Cancer. I also registered one this quarter, and there is another man suffering from Cancer. The three men lived in the one locality. It is thought the disease spread through exchanging the pipe.*

It may be added that it appears from the report of the Inspector of Registration, that in one District in the County of Armagh, in which Epithelioma of Lip is prevalent, it is a common practice to exchange tobacco pipes.

Cases of Houses in which more than One Case of Cancer Occurred:—

- (a) Amongst different families living in the same house, or
- (b) Amongst successive occupants of the same house.

NOTE 131.—I have noticed in two different families living in same house, cases of Cancer, viz.: One died of Cancer of Stomach, and another person, (an old woman) died of Cancer of Breast. This house was situated in a wood near this town.

„ 132.—Death from Cancer (male). An old woman died some time in 1884, or thereabouts, in same house as deceased, he also living in same house at same time.

„ 133.—One case of Cancer of upper part of Œsophagus, following one year after case of Cancer of Tongue in same house. Patient, male, aged 45 years.

I may here mention that a distinguished Physician, one of the Heads of the Medical Profession in Ireland, has been so good as to communicate to me the interesting fact that he has, in his practice, met with three cases of Abdominal Cancer, in the same house, which followed one another at short intervals.

Also, I have been favoured with a letter from a Medical Practitioner in England, which, although it relates to cases met with in his practice in that country, may be of interest in relation to this aspect of the Cancer question:—

EXTRACT. “My friend, —— has asked me to give you some particulars of the house in ——, in which an unusual number of cases of Cancer occurred. I cannot speak from personal experience altogether, but I think there can be little doubt that five successive occupants suffered from Cancer. I had personal experience of the last two cases, number four and five. Four was a man who died of Cancer of the Face, originating in the bones of the nose. About two years after his death, his wife, who had continued to occupy the house, was found to be suffering from Cancer of the Breast, was operated on, and recovered. She left the house in 1893, and her successor stayed there about one and a half years. The present occupants came next, and so far there has been no further sign of Cancer. The house is situated in the lowest part of a valley almost over a small stream which frequently overflows and floods the house. Two short streets run parallel to the stream. All the houses on one side are liable to flooding, either directly by the stream, or by back working through the drains. Between January, 1894, and January, 1900, I had in my practice, in the town, ten cases of Cancer, eight of them in houses in either of these streets, and six of these on the side nearest the stream.”

In connection with this branch of the subject, I may mention that I have had the deaths from Cancer in the City of Dublin extracted for a period of ten years, viz.:—1876-1885, with the result that in twelve cases it appears that two deaths from the disease occurred in the same house.

In all these instances, except house No. 5, the persons belonged, as far as could be ascertained, to different families.

The details are shown in the following Table:—

HOUSES IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN IN WHICH MORE THAN ONE DEATH FROM CANCER WAS REGISTERED DURING THE DECADE 1876-85.

| HOUSES. | YEARS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED. | | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths. |
|---------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | |
| No. 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| „ 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| „ 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| „ 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| „ 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |
| „ 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 |
| „ 11 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |

Cases where the Disease has appeared in different houses in the same locality, about the same time.

NOTE 134.—In—— three cases occurred within a very short distance of each other.

„ 135.—In one locality in my District I know of no less than three persons to be seriously affected with Cancer at present, although, as far as I know, the families had no immediate intercourse whatever with each other.*

„ 136.—Two cases of Carcinoma of Liver during 1901, in this District. These patients lived within a quarter of a mile of each other.

„ 137.—I have had three or four cases for the last three or four months of 1901 in one parish. Had none in other parishes, or during the first seven or eight months of the year.

Cases of Cancer after Wounds or other Injuries.

NOTE 138.—One case, said by friends to have been caused by sharp point protruding from stump of tooth.

„ 139.—There is one case of Cancer in an old lady of 75 years. It apparently originated in the parotid gland, and finally invaded the whole side of the face. Cause assigned, a hurt in that region.

- NOTE 140.—A death attributed to Cancer of the Stomach, of nine months duration, was registered. The informant stated it was not hereditary, and thought it resulted from an injury received nearly two years since.
- „ 141.—One case, Cancer of the Stomach, caused by a severe contusion of the the stomach ten years previous to death.
- „ 142.—Two deaths from Cancer; one originated from an injury which the man received 13 or 14 years ago. This, I am told, caused an Ulcer, which a few years after became Cancer of Stomach.*
- „ 143.—Carcinoma of Stomach, 18 years after receiving a kick. He always complained of soreness in stomach after the injury, but no malignant symptoms until 7 months previous to death.
- „ 144.—Two cases of Cancer.. History of injury to breast in one case. History of depressed nipple, a difficulty in drawing breast in the other.
- „ 145.—I have had three cases of Cancer of the Breast operated on this year, caused by injury to same, no member of the family in any of these cases ever having had the disease.
- „ 146.—One case of Cancer of the Breast in a female, aged 40 years. She stated she received an injury to her breast some years previously.
- „ 147.—One case. Cancer of Breast. Female, aged 45. Following a severe accidental blow to breast.
- „ 148.—Female, aged 61 years. No hereditary history. Received injury to breast by falling over a tub three years before death.
- „ 149.—In one of the cases of Carcinoma of Breast, the Tumour was found eight months after a crush of breast by a cart.
- „ 150.—One case of Cancer of Breast attributed to a kick from a cow, some ten years previously.
- „ 151.—One case of Cancer of Breast has been registered in 1901. It was attributed to a blow on the breast 9 months previous to date of death.
- „ 152.—Death from Cancer. Disease supposed to have been caused by a hurt on breast. None of the relatives ever known to be suffering from the disease.*
- „ 153.—Two cases of Cancer of the Breast were attributed to injury.
- „ 154.—One death was registered as due to Cancer of the Breast which began soon after the lady received a blow. No family history of Cancer could be traced.
- „ 155.—Female. Cancer of Breast following a blow, which she received a short time previously.
- „ 156.—One case brought on by a fall, in which the breast was hurt.
- „ 157.—I registered two deaths from Cancer, one of the liver, the other of the breast. The latter was considered to be the result of an injury which occurred some years previously, but in neither case was there any family history.
- „ 158.—One case of Cancer caused by a wound in the arm while shearing sheep.*

NOTE 159.—Epithelioma of hand, commencing in a wound received in a coal mine in America.

- „ 160.—The only case for the year was one of Epithelioma of the Lip, in a man that never smoked. Supposed to originate in a slight injury to the lip caused by a branch of tree striking against the lip.
- „ 161.—Case of Cancer of side of face, following on a fall.
- „ 162.—Sarcoma of Rib after a contusion by a tree falling against him, 15 years previously. A small Tumour showed itself, but did not enlarge until a year before death.
- „ 163.—Death from Cancer. Hurt by the stroke of a ball believed to be the cause of the disease.*
- „ 164.—One death from Sarcoma, the result of an injury, has been registered.
- „ 165.—I believe punctured and contused wounds are often followed by Cancer, and I have met several cases of such in my own practice.
- „ 166.—One case of Cancer after injury.
- „ 167.—I registered one death from Epithelioma of Leg. This was attributed to irritation, as it commenced exactly under where the garter was knotted.
- „ 168.—One case of Cancer of the Face, which was attributed to the irritation caused by wearing an old pair of spectacles.

Cases of Cancer in Smokers.

NOTE 169.—Cancer of lower Lip in a smoker. Pipe blamed for causing the disease. No history of Cancer in the family.

- „ 170.—One case I believe was due to smoking a short clay pipe.
- „ 171.—Male, aged 83, Epithelioma of Lip caused by pipes, as he was a great smoker. Could not find out whether any of his relatives ever suffered from Cancer.
- „ 172.—One case *aet.* 80 years. Epithelioma of Lip registered cause of death. Man was a smoker. No other significant history available.
- „ 173.—No case, except Epithelioma of Lip, from use of clay pipe.
- „ 174.—Female, was attended by me and died of Cancer of the tongue. I can get no history of any relatives having suffered from Cancer, but I have been informed that this woman smoked a clay pipe all the years of her life.
- „ 175.—One case of Epithelioma of Face, spreading from lip, probable source from pipe. No Cancer in family history. Man strong and healthy in every other way.
- „ 176.—Two cases of Cancer starting on the lower lip, the patients attributed their illness to smoking new clay pipes, the pipe adhering to the lip and taking the skin off. Both lived in the vicinity of bogs, and within a mile of each other.

NOTE 177.—One case of Epithelioma of the Lip in a man who was a smoker, but never smoked a clay pipe.

„ 178.—One death registered from Cancer of Lip, probably from smoking. No information regarding the illness.

„ 179.—One case was caused by smoking a clay pipe, which burnt the tongue, and was not seen to in time.

„ 180.—There was one death from Cancer of Lip and Face registered, of a tailor by trade, which I attribute to smoking of a clay pipe during his work. None of his family suffered from Cancer, to my knowledge.

„ 181.—Epithelioma of Lips and Throat, five years, was the cause of death of a male, aged 75 years. Disease began on lower lip, caused by smoking clay pipe; was removed by operation several times, but recurred, and finally, spread to throat.

**Cases of Cancer.—Notes having reference to situation of residence
of Deceased.**

NOTE 182.—One case, possibly due to damp, want of ventilation, and water logged soil. I am acquainted with nearly all the people who reside beside the Shannon, between Shannon Bridge and Coose, 25 miles, and the callows alongside that river are flooded every year, sometimes for many weeks, and yet Cancer is rarely met with in these localities. But, it is *very* frequently met with amongst the occupants of bog cabins; but whether in these cases it arises from the irritation of the peat smoke, or from insanitary surroundings, or the decomposition of organic (peat) matter, I am unable to say. The variety nearly always met with is Epithelial.

„ 183.—All the cases of Cancer occurred where the parties lived in houses near a river.

„ 184.—One death from Cancer occurred in a marshy District, subject to flooding by a river.

„ 185.—One death registered during the quarter, Malignant Tumour of Stomach. The man's house was situated in a turf bog.

„ 186.—One case of Scirrhus Carcinoma of the lower Maxilla. House situate in the valley of a river. No relative had Cancer. One case occurred a number of years ago, next door to deceased's house.

„ 187.—Five cases of deaths from Cancer. Two occurred on a mountain side. Three in damp soil.

„ 188.—One case of Cancer of Uterus. This case occurred in a house built on low-lying ground, liable to flooding, etc. Defective drainage was the probable cause of the disease.

„ 189.—Two deaths from Carcinoma of the Liver from long residence in a swampy district.

„ 190.—There were three deaths from Cancer. None of these persons had relatives who died of this disease. There is no history in any case of a death from Cancer in the house in which they lived. The three persons all resided in the valley of a river.

NOTE 191.—One death from Cancer of the Breast registered. Deceased lived in a damp situation liable to flooding by mountain streams.

Cases of Cancer in relation to use of Alcohol.

NOTE 192.—Two cases, males, 44 and 47 years old, with well marked alcoholic history. One case, Cancer of Tongue, the other, Cancer of Tonsil.

- „ 193.—Death from Cancer. Supposed to have been caused in the Œsophagus by excessive drinking of undiluted spirits.
- „ 194.—Death from Cancer. A case where a cancerous growth occurred in the gullet, and I am satisfied from the nature and history of the case, that the antecedent cause was dram-drinking.
- „ 195.—Death from Cancer, age 65 years. No hereditary history. Was in the habit of taking large quantities of raw whiskey on empty stomach.
- „ 196.—Death from Cancer, age 56 years. No hereditary history. Addicted to raw alcohol.
- „ 197.—Deaths from Cancer. In two cases the stomach was affected. Both men indulged freely in stimulants.
- „ 198.—One case of Malignant Disease of the Stomach, probably due to spirits taken on an empty stomach. Deceased was market-man for a couple of parishes.
- „ 199.—One case of Carcinoma of Liver. Deceased was a great smoker, and fond of neat alcohol when out at markets.

Cases of Cancer in relation to impure water.

NOTE 200.—I think there is much more Cancer where the soil and sub-soil are sandy, particularly in the Stomach and Rectum, and more frequently at the internal Sphyncter, than anywhere else. I have several times seen members of the same family dying of Cancer of the Rectum. I think the sand contained in the water acts as an irritant.

- „ 201.—Death from Cancer from drinking impure water.

Cases of Cancer attributed to causes other than the foregoing.

NOTE 202.—There were two cases of Cancer of the Stomach registered during past year. Probably arising from Chronic Dyspepsia. No particular history.

- „ 203.—Melanotic Cancer of the Eye, due to previous long continued inflammation of Cornea.
- „ 204.—There was one death from Cancer of the Stomach, in the case of a business man, probably caused by being continually interrupted at his meals to attend his customers, and having said meals at irregular hours, without proper time to masticate his food.

NOTE 205.—Female died from Cancer of the Rectum. She associated the commencement with the birth of her last child. The labour was a difficult one, and she felt more or less pain occasionally from that time.

„ 206.—There was a case of Epithelioma of Scalp in the scar of a Sebaceous Cyst, which had been removed years ago. Patient, aged about 55, wife of a publican, took alcohol occasionally, died after 18 months, of Asthenia, without marked cachexia, with sore as large as a saucer. Smaller spots at different parts of scalp, ulcerated towards end.

In submitting the foregoing Notes, and the observations of the Registrars, in the County of Armagh, in conjunction with the Statistical Tables relating to Cancer, I venture to draw attention to some of the main facts which they disclose:—

SUMMARY OF FACTS.

1. That in many cases Cancer recurs in the same family: Grand-parents, parents, and other relatives of the person affected, having suffered from that disease.
2. That frequently where a member of a family is afflicted with Cancer, other members of the family suffer from Tuberculosis.
3. That in a number of instances where members of a family are afflicted with Cancer, other members of the family suffer from Lunacy, Idiocy, or Epilepsy.
4. That in several cases Cancer has appeared where there is a history of Syphilis.
5. That in some cases the disease has occurred in persons who have been in direct contact with Cancer patients.
6. That the disease has manifested itself in individuals who have used the tobacco pipes of persons suffering from Cancer of the Lip.
7. That in some instances more than one case of Cancer has occurred amongst different families living in the same house, or amongst successive occupants of the same house.
8. That in a few cases the disease has appeared in different houses in the same locality about the same time.
9. That Cancer not infrequently appears after wounds and injuries.
10. That in some cases Cancer has supervened where there has been irritation of the lip consequent on smoking clay pipes.
11. That Cancer frequently shows itself where unfavourable conditions as to residence, food, etc., exist.

It would not be within my province to pursue the inquiry further and to discuss the question as to how far these facts affect the various theories, which have been

propounded with respect to the origin and spread of Cancer. My functions are limited to the collection and arrangement of statistical facts bearing on the subject. I earnestly trust, however, that the information, which is contained in this Report, may prove of service to those engaged in endeavouring to solve the great problem to which Our Most Gracious Sovereign the King has drawn attention, and that the hope expressed by His Majesty that before long a cure may be found for this terrible malady, or some means discovered to check its course, may be speedily realized.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my best thanks to the various distinguished Foreign Statisticians, and to my colleagues, the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, who have so courteously supplied me with the figures relating to the mortality from Cancer in their respective countries.

I am also much indebted to the Director of H.M. Geological Survey, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Sim, R.E., Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey Department in Dublin, for Maps of the County of Armagh, with which they were so good as to favour me.

My most cordial acknowledgments are due to the members of the Medical Profession, who, notwithstanding their pressing professional engagements, have so kindly furnished me with information; also to others, not members of that profession, who have favoured me with their observations. For obvious reasons I have withheld the names of the contributors of the Notes relating to the history of Cancer cases, and have also omitted any particulars which might lead to the identification of the individuals to whom these Notes refer. My best thanks are also owing to Dr. Ninian Falkiner, Medical Superintendent of Statistics in this Department for the valuable advice and assistance he has given me in the preparation of this Special Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

ROBERT E. MATHESON,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

DUBLIN, *February*, 1903.

COPIES OF FORMS USED
IN THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION
RELATING TO CANCER.

MEMORANDUM.

Statistics of Cancer, 1901.

In view of the interest taken by the Medical Profession and the Public in the Statistics of Cancer and the Cancer Map and Diagram published in the last Annual Report on Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in Ireland, the Registrar-General will be much obliged if the Registrar will, at his convenience, favour him, as a supplement to the notes kindly furnished on his Quarterly Numerical Returns, with particulars of any of the cases of Death from Cancer registered in his District during the year 1901, of which he may be aware and which may tend to throw light on the origin of the Disease and the means by which it is spread.

A form for the purpose is enclosed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,
RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN,
8th JANUARY, 1902.

Supplement to Registrar's Quarterly Numerical Returns for the
Year ended 31st December, 1901.

Union of _____ District of _____

Notes on Cases of Cancer registered in the above District during the Year 1901.

| Nature of Information desired. | PARTICULARS OF CASES. (N.B.—Names or Initials need not be given, and if the space allotted is insufficient, the Notes may be written on the back of the Form) |
|---|---|
| Cases where Grand-parents, Parents, or any of their near Relatives suffered from— (a) Cancer, or (b) Tuberculosis, Lunacy, Idiocy, Epilepsy, or Syphilis | |
| Cases where other members of same family (Brothers or Sisters) have suffered from— (a) Cancer, or (b) Tuberculosis, Lunacy, Idiocy, Epilepsy, or inherited Syphilis | |
| Cases possibly caused by direct contact with diseased persons. Such as where Husband and Wife both suffered from Cancer. | |
| Cases possibly caused by indirect contact with diseased persons, viz : “Epithelioma of Lip,” from use of same pipe or same drinking vessel. | |
| Cases of Cancer Houses, viz.— Houses where the Disease has occurred : (a) Amongst different families living in the same house, or (b) Amongst successive occupants of the same house. | |
| Cancer Epidemics, viz.— Where cases of the Disease have appeared in different houses in the same locality, about the same time. | |
| Cases of Cancer after wounds or other injuries. (The nature of the injury should be stated.) | |
| Other cases not included above, viz.— Cases bearing on the connection between Cancer and Occupation, as in “Sweeps,” Cases of the Disease occurring in localities liable to flooding by rivers, &c., Cases having supposed connection with Malaria, Impure Water, &c., &c. | |

No. 2859.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

9th February, 1903.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Supplement to the Thirty-eighth Detailed Annual Report on Marriages, Births, and Deaths, being a Special Report on Cancer in Ireland, with Statistical Tables, and Observations as to the prevalence of the Disease, also Notes on the History of Cancer Cases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. P. MACDONNELL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
THIRTY-EIGHTH DETAILED ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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SPECIAL REPORT
ON
CANCER IN IRELAND,
WITH
STATISTICAL TABLES, AND OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE
PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE; ALSO NOTES ON
THE HISTORY OF CANCER CASES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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